The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4439. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation,)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

arising from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

or

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,

MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH,

WILL FIND IN THIS BITTERS

a Pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

DYSPEPSIA.

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has

PERFORMED MORE CURES,

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,

HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED

STOMACH.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations are sustained. In this more especially, as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, some of them tested, but to no satisfated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms, after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I can eat an ordinary meal of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by them. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach, by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from dyspepsia to give your bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service. Yours truly,

A. M. SPANGLER.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 4th-st.:

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without inflicting the most excruciating pain and distress, but my system became so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms, after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I can eat an ordinary meal of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

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A. M. SPANGLER.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor of the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from disease arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Pansyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,

No. 926 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.:

RESPECTED SIR: I have been troubled with dyspepsia nearly over 12 years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles. Yours with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single bottle $1, or a half-dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have it, the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,

Philadelphia, Penn.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)

Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Important Case in the Supreme Court.

How Far Does Pardon Go to Abolish the Oath.

The Argument for Mr. Garland of Arkansas.

THE REPLY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

The Secretary of War to Visit the North.

Extension of Pensions to the Hundred-Day Men.

The Case of Congressman Harris of Maryland.

The Expected Defence by Major-Gen. Butler.

Sudden Illness of Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 14.

In the matter of the Application of A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.—This was an application made by Mr. Garland, a member of the late rebel Congress, to be permitted to practice in the courts of the United States without taking the oath as prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862 and Jan. 24, 1865. The case was argued yesterday.

The applicant's points recited the rules of this court in respect to the admission of attorneys, as they have hitherto existed, and as he had found them upon being admitted in December, 1860. He had at that time presented arguments in several cases, and all the business in the court in which he was then concerned remained undisposed of. His name had continued on the roll until the present time, and in some of the cases in which he originally appeared, fees had been paid, in others they were partially paid. Having taken part in the late rebellion against the United States, by being in the Congress of the so-called Confederate States from 1861 to the final surrender of their forces, he could not take the oath prescribed by said acts.

Under another law of Congress he had paid his tax of $10, and received his license to practice law, but such license did not permit him to practice in the United States Courts without taking the oath.

He now asked to be permitted to practice in this court without taking the oath, and set forth his pardon from the President, under date of July 15, 1865. He submitted that the Act of Congress prescribing the oath was unconstitutional upon its face; that as far as it affects his status in this court, it is palpably in violation of the constitution; that if it be not unconstitutional, the pardon of the President restores him to his rights as an attorney of the court, notwithstanding the oath; that as the United States, through Congress, has collected revenue of him, for the privilege of being a lawyer, his right to practice in the courts of the United States, follows at least, so far as any obstacle thrown in the way is concerned.

It was assumed that the law prescribing the oath was enacted to aid in suppressing the rebellion, by putting it beyond the reach of any one in the least tainted with treason or other crimes against the United States in aid of the rebellion, to practice in the Federal Courts. It stands thus: Because one has aided in the rebellion he cannot enjoy the rights and privileges of an attorney in the courts of the United States, thus committing the crime of perjury—a God-defying sin. When one must violate a law to enjoy a right to which he is otherwise entitled, it is precisely the same, in legal contemplation, as if he were directly and unmistakably deprived of the right by law. There was no doubt as to the finterpretation of the law. But for acts hostile to the United States, no oath would have been deemed necessary. Congress undertakes, then, to say that all persons, before they can practice in these courts, notwithstanding their rights may be restored to them by an act of grace on the part of the Executive, must take an oath that did not exist at the time the acts which made an oath necessary were committed. It is equivalent to saying that unless you do blacken your souls with perjury, Congress will so far interfere with and trammel the pardoning power of the President as to deprive you of certain rights. Viewed in any light, it was a clear and direct interference with the power of the President to grant pardons: it is making conditions of pardon, which are within the authority of the Executive, and him alone. By the constitution the President is vested with the "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." The pardoning power belongs to the Executive, not to be controlled or limited by Congress. There being no qualifications except as to impeachment, Congress cannot make any. The framers of the constitution aimed at nothing more clearly than the independence of each of the three branches of the government. If the President can pardon, subject to the exceptions and qualifications that Congress may impose, this prerogative is gone from him, and he depends to this extent upon the will, wish or caprice of Congress.

Story, in his commentaries (section 1,498) has said that humanity and sound policy dictate that this prerogative should be fettered as little as possible; and except in cases of impeachment, contempt, &c., the power to pardon is unqualified, and reaches from the highest to the lowest offences. And he has further declared that no law can abridge the Executive power of the President to pardon, (sections 1,503, 1,504 *&b.*) Mr. Crittenden, while Attorney-General, and also Mr. Cushing held to the same opinion. Likewise Mr. Speed, present Attorney-General. The latter in his opinion of May 1, 1865, grants that this power extends as well to a general proclamation of amnesty as to pardons in particular cases; and by argument supported by authority, he shows that a general proclamation of amnesty is a proper exercise of that power granted to the President by the second article of the constitution. The President cannot exercise this power in cases of impeachment, because impeachments belong to another and a coördinate branch of government; and to give him power to pardon in such cases would, to this extent, strip Congress of its jurisdiction in such cases. This was the reason assigned by Judge Story why the constitution had withheld all such cases from him. And in England the same doctrine is held because of the independence of the different branches of the government. The impeachment and trial of the Earl of Danby (11 Howell, St. Trials, 599,) in the reign of Charles II., is a familiar case in this point, and the rule there laid down is adhered to in that country, and, in effect, has been inserted in our constitution. Reverse the rule. If the President cannot pardon in cases of impeachment, because thereby he would interfere with the authority or jurisdiction of Congress, why or how can Congress interfere with his powers, granted under the constitution without limitation? If this benign power can be thus restricted by Congress, the President, in one of the most important prerogatives of his office, is not independent, but the mere instrument of Congress.

This law is obnoxious to the objection that it is retrospective in its operation and effect. It stamps certain acts and deeds with a character totally different from that which they were when committed; and by new principles, introduced by its own terms, seeks to settle rights existing at the time of its passage. Chancellor Kent (1 Com., 455,) says: "A retrospective statute, affecting and changing vested rights, is very generally conceded in this country as founded on unconstitutional principles, and consequently inoperative and void." This is the received and recognized doctrine everywhere in our country. (Smith's Const. Law and Stat. Law, 150, 147; Society *vs.* Wheeler, 2 Gallison, 139.) George Sharswood (Introduction Professional Ethics, p. 40,) uses this language: "There is no particular or partial inconvenience which could outweigh the general benefits of a principle that no law, public or private, should operate retrospectively upon past acts; that the judgment of the tribunals upon every case should be according to the law, as it was at the time of the transaction, which the parties were bound to know, and in accordance with which they are presumed to have acted." In the case of Cadler *vs.* Bull, (3 Dallas, 390-1,) is laid down, in express terms, what laws come within the constitutional prohibition in regard to *ex post facto* laws; and the law (or laws) now under consideration falls within nearly every one of the classes named by him. This act is, in effect, a penalty for aiding the rebellion.

The right to practice in this court is not a mere favor, but is it a mere gratuitous privilege, but is a substantial and valuable estate to the petitioner, and one which was guaranteed to him in all its consequences by his contract when he entered into it. The right to practice is, then, a property, and if it is agreed that the act in question is in the nature of a penalty, (as there can be no doubt it is,) has not Congress undertaken to deprive the petitioner of his property without "due process of law?" In this, then, it is objectionable for well-known constitutional reasons.

The law is objectionable also in that it comes within the constitutional prohibition of bills of attainder. Story has said that bills of attainder include bills of pains and penalties, because the Supreme Court has held that a bill of attainder may affect the life of an individual, or may confiscate his property, or both. In this case the petitioner suffers the penalty of losing his practice in the courts of the United States because of his acts in the rebellion.

The constitution fails to give Congress any power to reach or interfere with the officers of this court. This court, in its sphere, is as potent as Congress in its sphere. It is no part of the legislative duty to say who shall practice law and who shall not. But Congress has said, by act of 1789, the Supreme Court may prescribe the rules for the admission of attorneys. The petitioner is an attorney of this court, under its rules, and Congress has no power to say he is not, which it does say by attempting to force him to take this oath. The petitioner is deprived of his right to practice, or his soul is poisoned and murdered by perjury. It was then urged that it could not be held that this law was constitutional, because the oath is but an additional qualification, for two reasons: first, qualifications relate solely to the fitness or capacity of the person, and have nothing to do with his swearing to the one fact or the other; second, because, although officers of the court, attorneys are not officers of the United States either by election or appointment. It is a familiar and unquestioned rule that where there is a grant made, any words or conditions contained in the grant that would defeat it are void. Here the law permits the party to practice. This is granted; but upon conditions that defeat the right to practice. Relative to oaths generally, it was submitted that they are repugnant to the principles of our government and our whole system of jurisprudence.

The law was invalid for another conclusive reason: The petitioner entered this court with the understanding and guaranty in fact that he would be protected in his rights here. His qualifications were then adjudged, and they then attached; and under the contract that the court would secure his rights he entered upon his duties, received compensation, gave advice, and rendered services in this court. The grant to him then received and accepted was perfect and complete, and Congress cannot in the least limit it or in any manner interfere with or impair it. The license is a grant, and a grant of a substantial property. "The lawyer's profession is his property."—(Byrne *vs.* adm. *vs.* Stewart's adm., 3 Desaus, S. C., 458.) If, then, there be a contract, did not Congress abridge and impair that contract by the passage of a law which added conditions to it not existing at the time it was made and entered into? If it be contended that the oath is merely an additional qualification, Congress could not make it, because the thing was done, perfected, and beyond its reach.

As to the effect of the pardon, Sharswood's Blackstone (2,402) says: "The effect of a pardon is to make the offender a new man; to acquit him of all corporeal penalties and forfeitures annexed to that offence for which he obtains a pardon; it gives him a new credit and capacity; and the pardon of treason or felony, even after conviction or attainder, will enable a man to have an action of slander for calling him a traitor or felon." Bishop's Cr. Law, sec. 713, holds this language: "The effect of a full pardon is to absolve the party from all the consequences of his crime, and of his conviction therefor, direct and collateral; it frees him from the punishment, whether of imprisonment, pecuniary penalty, or whatever else the law has provided." Here the law has, in legal effect, provided that the prisoner cannot practice in the Federal courts because he aided in the rebellion, and for this act the President has pardoned him.

The petitioner is taxed for practicing law in Arkansas, and then prohibited from practicing in the Federal courts. In Arkansas he does not practice under the laws of the United States. Taxation by government and something given in return by the government to secure that which is asked, is the received idea in this country. But for this tax of the government (the party taxed being excluded from the Federal courts) there is no value received, or *quid pro quo*.

These views were submitted by the applicant in person, without argument, his points being very elaborate and indicating hard labor in their preparation.

His counsel, Messrs. Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, orally argued the same points and elaborated the following:

That conceding the guilt of the applicant has been guilty of the crime of treason, and legally incurred all its consequence and punishments, yet the President's pardon has relieved him of both the offence and its stigma and all consequences in the nature of punishment; that the constitutionality of any act is to be ascertained by determining whether or not the act would accomplish is forbidden by or in conflict with the constitution; that the test oath, which requires him to swear that he has not been guilty of treason, which oath he cannot take without committing perjury, is in substance, and in its application to petitioner, a disqualification to hold office; that such disqualification is in the nature of punishment, and, in effect, precludes the petitioner from exercising his office as an attorney of this court, while the President's pardon restores him to all his civil rights, including the right to hold this or any other office; that the effect of the act, therefore, and the effect of the pardon, are in conflict. In other words, the President is attempting to pardon and Congress is endeavoring to punish the petitioner for the identical offence. The act, therefore, is in its effect unconstitutional and void. The law was claimed to be unconstitutional, also, for the following general reasons:

1. That Congress can only prohibit by disqualification as a penalty of crime, applying the act prospectively, for offences whereof the party shall have been convicted. That if this power exists in Congress, it is in its nature, unlimited; and that Congress may prescribe, as a qualification to hold office, an oath *that the party supported a particular candidate for a particular election.* That while such an act prescribing such an oath or qualification, would be more wanton, it would not be less constitutional; because if Congress has the power, its discretion cannot be controlled by any other authority.

2. That the act violates that provision of the constitution which secures any criminal from bearing testimony against himself. Suppose A. B., a public officer, to have committed murder or treason, and suppose there is no witness to establish the fact, an oath requiring the party to swear that he had not committed such offence, as a condition to holding office, would in effect be requiring the party to bear witness against himself; and is visiting him with the only punishment which can follow conviction in case of impeachment, viz: *disqualification without indictment, trial, or witnesses produced.*

Attorney-General Speed said he rejoiced as much as Mr. Carpenter, who had just addressed the court, that peace has again returned. As he understood the argument, that gentleman had maintained that, while in rebellion against the United States, Mr. Garland was still an officer of this court, with as much right to it as he had to locomotion and property. On this, Mr. Speed took issue. There never was a time when Congress did not prescribe qualifications for office. The petitioner arrayed himself with those who not only endeavored to destroy this court, but the government itself, and thereby ceased to be an officer. Could not the power that made the office destroy it? If the position of the gentleman was correct, Judge Magrath, who never resigned his place as Judge of the District Court of South Carolina, but who took part in the rebellion, will be restored to his position when he is pardoned by the President. But the pardon would not certainly restore the Chief Justice in case of postmasters and officers of the army and navy who participated in the rebellion. It certainly would not be contended that a pardon would restore to them their offices and regalia. The proposition is that by his treason Mr. Garland did not forfeit his office, and it is insisted that an attorney in this court holds an office. Now there are public and private officers as there are public and private corporations, and there are offices established in the constitution and also by law. Is the the position of an attorney a private or a public office? It is his private property? An attorney is not admitted to the bar for the purpose of giving him office. Congress has said that the court may establish rules, and in 1789 the qualification for the place was framed as it now stands. Other qualifications may be required, such as the examination by a board of the applicants for admission. Mr. Speed then controverted the other propositions of Mr. Carpenter. The place held by an attorney was an office, but what was the tenure? When he accepted the office, did he not know the court could prescribe such rules as would deprive him of the office. The power of Congress over the qualifications of attorneys was prohibited, and in effect. The decision had been made over and over again that Congress could prescribe the qualifications. Offices are held at the will of the power conferring them, and the duties may from time to time be changed. There is nothing like a penalty in the law; it is a qualification. As to whether a qualification is a penalty depends on the standpoint. A State may say a person under twenty-one years shall not vote, or that he shall not vote unless he possesses a property qualification; and this court may say that a man practicing at its bar must have a fair character, and that he has practiced for three years in the highest court of his State. He would deprecate any act which would prevent reunion, but at the same time he would desire Congress to pass such laws as would keep out of high places those who have not been faithful to their country in the past. The time is coming, but we cannot say so yet with Mr. Carpenter, that peace reigns. The President has not so declared. Those who held office under the Government, but who went into rebellion, did not so behave as to entitle themselves to reoccupancy. Was there anything in the spirit of the constitution, was it so framed that a pardon arrests the arm of justice? A pardon prevents the infliction of punishment, but it is not a key to enable the party to unlock the offices of government. The pardon was an iron-clad, so to speak, for the purpose of defence. The gentleman remarked that while the pardon says the recipient shall not be punished, the law of Congress says he shall; but the President does not say the petitioner shall practice in the court. The President only gives him the right of every other citizen. It is the party's own fault if he cannot take the oath. It is simply to give assurance to the court that they will not admit to practice a party who has been in the rebellion. There is in the oath a statement of a fact that the party has not been in rebellion against the United States. If so, he cannot appear in this and other legal tribunals. It is, he repeated, a fact, and not a test. It has been decided by authorities which he quoted, that while a pardon is a protection against all assaults for the thing done, it can never be the foundation for a claim. If Mr. Garland's office was forfeited when he became a public enemy, is he not coming before the court with the President's pardon and making it the foundation of a claim? That cannot be done. It is a simple protection, not a weapon of defence, not a key by which office can be opened. Mr. Speed admitted that to call a man who has received a pardon a "traitor" or a "felon" is actionable; but suppose it is said, "you *were* a traitor or a felon," this is not actionable. A pardon does not wipe out a fault. It still remains. May not Congress say such facts are disqualifications? Is it not competent for Congress to say a murderer shall not stand here? Is not this embraced in the words of the rule of fair character? Can it be said that a man has a fair character who comes here after he has attempted to destroy the Government? Does not that disqualify him in this court? Is it not competent for Congress to say the pardon shall not qualify a man for practice in this court, and cannot the people of a State say through their delegated authority that a man who has committed a homicide shall never vote or hold office? What more power have the people in convention than Congress has under the constitution? Conventions can prescribe the qualifications of condidates for office. Congress has power just as plenary. Mr. Speed maintained then that the qualification in the law is not a penalty. He looked upon it as something which Congress may make it the duty of the court to embrace. After furthes argument, Mr. Speed said he wanted all the powers of the government exercised for the purpose of bringing about peace. No government had ever before passed through so many trials as our own within the past four years. The slumbering powers of the constitution, when the war commenced, were found as inadequate for domestic as for foreign war. Mr. Garland by reason of his antagonistic position when he engaged in rebellion, become a public enemy, and thus vacated the office which he held. The pardon did not restore him, nor give the petitioner a right he did not otherwise possess. He repeated the oath prescribed by Congress was a qualification, and not a penalty, and it was competent for Congress to prescribe it. The oath was just, both in letter and spirit.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson will on next Friday continue the argument in support of the application of the petition.

The remarks of Messrs. Carpenter and Speed were listened to with marked attention. The above is a mere outline of the prominent views presented by these gentlemen.

It was heretofore announced that the Department of State had not received notice of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery by Indiana; but to-day Speaker Colfax filed in the department official notice of its ratification by that State, attested by Acting-Gov. Baker and Secretary of State Trustee, of Indiana.

MR. STANTON GOING NORTH.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, left this city this evening for a trip northward.

TAKING CARE OF AMMUNITION.

Gen. Grant has issued an order to commanders of posts where powder is stored, to exercise all proper measures for its preservation, and holding them strictly responsible for the care of all magazines. The war closed with an immense quantity of powder in the hands of the government, much of which will be sold, as it deteriorates with age.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was long and important, lasting till 3 o'clock. Gen. Grant was present. It is understood that the matter of the reorganization of the army was considered.

PENSIONS FOR HUNDRED-DAY MEN.

Hon. Wm. A. Darling, of New-York, on Wednesday last offered a resolution in the House, with a view to providing pensions to surviving representatives of hundred-day men. A report of this was omitted in the press account of the proceedings. The resolution, which was agreed to, is in the language following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the propriety of allowing pensions to surviving representatives of soldiers called into the service of the United States for a period of one hundred days or less, and who died while in the service; said committee to report by bill or otherwise.

THE COMMITTEES.

All the regular standing committees of the House have organized and got regularly at work. The Committee on Claims was the last of the important committees to organize. Its members met this afternoon and appointed Major William Jones, of Ohio, Clerk for the congressional term of two years.

MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

Hon. B. M. Harris, of Maryland, Member of Congress from Maryland, arrived here to-day and intends to take his seat in the House on Monday next. Some speculation has been indulged as to the course Mr. Harris would pursue with reference to the test, or iron-clad oath as it is sometimes called. The absence of Mr. Harris up to this time, taken in connection with his avowed predilection for the recently defunct Southern Confederacy, has been interpreted as a determination on his part not to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress; but further speculation in the matter is put at rest by the announcement of the gentleman to-day, that he can formally and conscientiously take the oath. It has been expected, and some now believe, that the House will refuse to let Mr. Harris occupy his seat, or will hereafter expel him as an unworthy member, because of his alleged commission of an offence for which, it will be recollected, he was tried and found guilty, last Summer, by a court-martial. On the other hand Mr. Harris and his friends claim that even if he had been guilty of the offence alleged he was afterward pardoned by the President, and his supposed political disability was thus removed. And it is further claimed that the testimony presented to the President in the application for pardon clearly showed that the witnesses on whose evidence Harris was convicted were unworthy of belief and had perjured themselves on the trial.

MEETING OF OHIO MEN—HON. THOMAS CORWIN TAKEN DOWN WITH PARALYSIS.

An assemblage of distinguished Ohians was entertained this evening by J. C. Wetmore, Esq., Military Agent for the State of Ohio, at his residence on F-street. It was the most complete representative company of all classes of officials and persons of note that has been drawn together in Washington this season. Among the persons present were: Chief-Justice Chase and Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court; Senators Wade and Sherman, Postmaster-General Dennison all the Ohio members of the House, Paymaster-General Brice, Major-Gen. Gilmore, Hon. E. Jordan, Solicitor of Treasury, Hon. Thomas Corwin, a number of ex-members of Congress from Ohio, etc. About 11 o'clock in the evening, Hon. Thomas Corwin, whilst surrounded by a circle of friends whom he was entertaining by his fund of anecdote and wit, was stricken with paralysis, and fell helpless and speechless into the arms of the gentlemen standing nearest to him. Mr. Corwin is dangerously ill.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The contempt case, in which a rule was issued against Mr. Bradley for using insulting language to the Circuit Court, the particulars of which we gave yesterday, was called up this morning, and the further hearing postponed till next Monday.

GEN. BUTLER ABOUT TO SPEAK.

It is reported that Gen. Butler, who is now in the city, is soon to uncork the several vials of his wrath upon the hea of the Lieutenant-General.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors here to-day are Hon. John Covode, Marshal Keyes, of Boston, and Maj.-Gen. Hatch.

THE COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTE.

On a further progress of the investigation as to the plate of the one hundred dollar counterfeit Treasury note, the fact is disclosed that more than a year ago Gen. Clark, Superintendent of the Treasury Bank Note Printing Bureau, was in possession of all the material facts concerning the abstraction of the plate, and that he was requested to investigate the matter at that time, but so far as known no such investigation was made. Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, is now of the opinion that the plate was taken from Clark's department, and that the American Bank Note Company is blameless in the matter.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO CHILI.

Major-Gen. Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, will leave here for New-York to-morrow, and start from that city upon his voyage for Chili on the first day of January next.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chandler, to-day signed an order directed to the several heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department, directing them to discharge certain clerks named in the order, in all numbering seventy-five. Nearly all of these removals are based upon the incompetency of the clerks thus officially decapitated. It must not be supposed that this clearing-out process leaves an opening for new aspirants for clerkships. Already the list of applicants, who are attended to upon the rule of first come first served, has swollen to nearly twelve hundred, but of this formidable list of course the seventy-five vacancies will be immediately supplied.

The American Express Company.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 15.

The Buffalo *Courier*, in alluding to the rumor that the New-York Central Railroad has been leased to the Express Companies for the purpose of cutting off competition of the National Bankers' Express Company, says that so far as the American Express Company is concerned it is as ridiculous as it is malicious. The relations between the American Express Company and the Central Railroad are simply those which exist between that road and any other customer who pays contract prices for transportation. The American Express Company does not desire to lease or control any railroad, nor does it seek exclusive privileges over the New-York Central. The statement is one of a series of falsehoods manufactured for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the Company, and bolstering up the fortunes of a rival interest.

Respite of Willis, the Murderer of Mrs. Rockwell, and Change of Sentence.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 15.

William Willis, who was to have been executed to-day, at the jail in this village, for the murder of Mrs. Rockwell, received a second respite at a late hour last evening, from the Governor, changing his sentence to imprisonment at Sing Sing for life. The unfortunate man received the news with the deepest feelings of emotion.

North Carolina—Governor Sworn In.

RALEIGH, Friday, Dec. 15.

Gov. Worth took the oath of office to-day before the members of the two Houses of the Legislature and a number of citizens. The Governor elect delivered a short and modest address on the occasion, claiming that the people of North Carolina desired the restoration of the Union.

The Legislature will adjourn on Monday morning at 6 o'clock.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Friday, Dec. 15.

The Legislature has passed a bill reorganizing the Public Guard, a military company formerly employed to guard the public works.

The Legislature has also passed a bill recommending the pardon of Jeff. Davis and other political prisoners and the restoration of the privilege of the *habeas corpus*.

Burning of the Schooner Georgia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 15.

The schooner *Georgia*, of Baltimore, when eight miles out from here, this afternoon, took fire. A steamer was sent out to tow her to this port. She had a cargo of hay, which, with the vessel, is nearly a total loss.

Lecture by Speaker Colfax.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 15.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered his lecture, "Across the Continent," to a large audience at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. He was afterward the guest of a number of citizens at a complimentary banquet given in his honor.

Murderers Executed.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 15.

Fleming and Corbett, who murdered a man named Maloney in Cicero, a year ago, were hung in the County Jail this afternoon.

A Grain Elevator Ready for Business.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Dec. 15.

The immense grain elevator recently completed in this city, opened for business yesterday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Morris.

The funeral of Brevet Brig.-Gen. William Walton Morris, who died at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on the 11th inst., took place from Trinity Church, in this city, yesterday. The body arrived here from Baltimore at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and was received at the Jersey City Ferry by a detachment of United States Regulars, who escorted it to the City Hall, where it was deposited in the Governor's Room. At 10 o'clock the doors of the Governor's Room were thrown open, and the public were admitted to view the remains. The body, which was habited in full uniform, was inclosed in a plain but handsome rosewood coffin, near which were placed the hat and sword of the deceased. Through the sectional glass lid of the coffin the face of the General could be seen, wearing that gentle and placid look which distinguished him in life. Over the lower end of the coffin was placed an American flag. The plate bore the following inscription:

BREVET BRIG.-GEN.
WILLIAM WALTON MORRIS,
Colonel Second Artillery U. S. Army.
Born at Annapolis, Md.
Died 11th December, 1865.

During the morning several hundred persons visited the remains, but owing, apparently, to some misunderstanding the doors of the Governor's Room were closed about 12¼ instead of at 1 o'clock, as announced, thus depriving many of a sight of the deceased. In the Governor's Room were Dr. J. M. Carnochan and family, Gen. Heintzelman, Brig.-Gens. Van Buren and Van Vliet, and several other military gentlemen.

At 12¼ the Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, Col. Mason, and the Fourth United States Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Clawson, accompanied by the Marine Band, the whole under the command of Brig.-Gen. Loomis, arrived in the Park and drew up in front of the City Hall. At 1 o'clock the coffin, borne by six marines, was deposited in the hearse and the funeral cortège then moved down Broadway in the following order:

Detachment of Police; Marine Band; Seventeenth United States Infantry; the hearse; horse of the deceased, the saddle and equipments covered with crape; carriages containing relatives and friends of the deceased; Governor's Island Band; First United States Artillery.

Broadway, from the Park to Trinity Church, was lined with spectators. The procession moved slowly forward, the soldiers with arms reversed, and the band playing the "Dead March in Saul." On reaching Trinity Church the procession halted, and the coffin was borne into the church, being met and preceded up the aisle by Rev. Drs. Cooke, Dix and Vinton. The funeral services were read by Drs. Cooke and Dix, unaccompanied by music, and the coffin was then returned to the hearse and taken to Greenwood for interment. The funeral was attended by a large number of our most prominent citizens and by several military gentlemen, among whom were Gens. Heintzelman, Van Vliet, Wessels, Doubleday and Van Buren.

During the time the troops were drawn up in Broadway, a collision very nearly occurred between them and the spectators, owing to the rough and insolent manner in which the officers treated citizens who desired to pass down Broadway. The interference of the police alone prevented a disturbance.

The Democratic Union and Mr. Hecker —Interesting Correspondence.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Union have written to John Hecker, Esq., late candidate for Mayor, a communication of considerable length, in which they express their esteem for the calmness with which he met defections and disappointments, and of his resolute determination in the prosecution of the contest, despite of the violation of the pledges made to him, and the assurances to the public by those who had been disappointed in their efforts to gain a mere party advantage. In confessing their defeat, they claim to have accomplished great results in forcing their opponents to indorse Mr. O'Gorman, and to press into the field for the mayoralty a gentleman who was not their choice, and from whom they could expect no pledges—gentlemen who possess fully the ability to perform the duties of their respective offices, with advantage to the public, showing from what differing causes adherents of both great parties found their representative in Mr. Hoffman they say, that, for themselves, as the election of the distinctive Reform candidate was impossible, they rejoiced in the non-election of the Republican Mayor in the citadel of Democratic strength; and claiming as their great object a reform of the terrible corruption of our city government, they now look upon it as their duty and the duty of all good citizens to support Mr. Hoffman in the discharge of his onerous duties, conclude by giving further expression of their regard, esteem and confidence in Mr. Hecker. This communication, on behalf of the Democratic Union, was signed by the following gentlemen: Nelson J. Waterbury, Owen Murphy, John Y. Savage, Jr., John H. Anthon, Josiah W. Brown, Anson Herrick, William Walsh.

To the above communication Mr. Hecker sent the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

Messrs. Nelson J. Waterbury, Owen Murphy, John Y. Savage, Jr., John H. Anthon, Josiah W. Brown, Anson Herrick, William Walsh, Executive Committee of the Democratic Union Association:

GENTLEMEN: Yes

STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

Continuation of Mrs. Dr. Walsh's Evidence.

HER AFFIDAVIT AS READ IN COURT.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. WILLIAM SMITH.

She Proves the Criminality of the Plaintiff.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

The Strong case continues in its rare revelations, and yesterday reached what ordinary minds would deem a climax, in the testimony of a Mrs. Smith, a voluble Irish woman, who testified to the absolute fact of criminality between Mr. Strong and Mrs. Potter.

The entire day was marked by exciting and unpleasant features, but the strict rules of the court restrained counsel from the least overstepping of decorum. Owing to the illness of Mr. Job Long, juror No. 2, the court adjourned at an early hour. It is not often that twelve men are found who, during a three weeks' trial, are as prompt, punctual and attentive as are the gentlemen of this jury.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. WALSH RESUMED.

I have eight boarders in my Brooklyn house; they are: Miss Wells, Blauvelt, Blauvelt, (Charles,) Roberts, Tunis Kelly, Van Wyck, Nathaniel Thompson, Mazear Van Wyck; I first knew Mrs. Potter in 1862; it was in July; I may have said it was May; I don't remember; I went to board with Mrs. Purdy and met her there; I met Mrs. Purdy through a mutual friend—Miss Bailey; I made an arrangement in May to take the house on equal terms; we then organized the charitable institution;

ITS OBJECT

was charity; I meant to do good by it; I intended to make a living and do good; I made no money out of it; I can't tell how many women were treated; I don't know of any; Mrs. Potter kept the books; I have seen the books; I may have known how many, but I forget; I forget it now; I first saw Mr. Strong at the house while I was boarding with Mrs. Purdy in August, 1862; I saw nothing at that time; I saw him after at different times; he asked for Mrs. Potter the same as usual; if I let him in he asked of me.

Mr. Cram—I don't want any ifs.

A. He asked for Mrs. Potter; I called her; he went into the parlor, and she went in to see him; I usually went into her room by the main hall door; I told her that he wanted to see her, and then she went into the front room; I remember nothing more; at the next visit I let him in and showed him into the parlor or her room; it was a short time after the first time; any one who was convenient went to the door; we had one servant; Mrs. Potter usually attended the door, I sometimes, and the servant sometimes; the servant is not in court.

Q. What was her name? A. Which one?

Q. The cook. A. We had several cooks; the one at Waverley-place was Sarah Riley; I don't know whether she is in court or not; I last saw her in April; she left my employ the 1st of last September (1863); I have seen her frequently; she called to see me; I have not talked with her about this case, nor about her being a witness.

Q.—Do you say you don't know? A.—I say I forget—the next time Mr. Strong came I showed him in either to the parlor or Mrs. Potter's room; I don't remember any others; I can't say how often he came in 1862; I recollect three; I recollect five; I always went about my own business; in 1863 he came the same as before; he came in January; I don't know whether I let him in or not, nor what he did, nor how long he staid—I let him in several times in March and April; I showed him the first time into Mrs. Potter's room—I don't know how long he staid; I again showed him into the parlor; Mrs. Potter said "send him in here," and he went in.

Q.—How was she dressed? A.—She was in bed; it was the middle of the day; she said she was sick; I only knew from what she said; I knew she wasn't able to walk; I don't believe she was heart sick; she was unable to walk because her legs were swollen.

Q.—Do you call that well, Dr. Walsh? Answer if you please Doctor? A.—I am not a Doctor; I say she was not heart sick; she received other people also on business; if it was necessary, there was no male sex who came while she was sick to my knowledge; after this interview he came several times while she was ill; this lasted eight weeks, when she got well; after the 1st of May he came again and some one else let him in; I saw him in Mrs. Potter's room twice in the month of May with Mrs. Potter; I hired the premises that Spring; he came about that business; the house was not out of repair; I don't think he came about repairs in 1863; he did in 1864; he may have come to see about the roof in the Summer of 1863; I later this let him in repeatedly, but can't say how often; he usually came once or twice a month and sometimes more; he came about that business during the whole time; during June I let him in and took him into Mrs. Potter's room; I went about my business; he next came the latter part of June or July, 1863; I did not let him in, I saw him go away; he came in the Fall and Winter of 1863; I let him in sometimes; I saw him go away; I usually took him to Mrs. Potter's room; I don't recollect six times; there was a fire in the front parlor on Sunday and sometimes in the week time; it was warm enough without it; there was a fire and writing materials in the back room.

Q.—Was not her business usually transacted in that room? A.—Not always.

Question repeated six times, and finally— A.—Yes, her business was; there was a boarder in the front parlor two weeks before I left, the parlor was a reception-room; there was no sick man there for months; the parlor doors were usually closed in the daytime; I have been on friendly terms with her, but I haven't seen her since I left Waverley-place; we parted friends and nothing has happened since; I haven't seen her in a year; I have the same regard and esteem I ever had for her; I believe her to be an honest woman up to the time I left her; I don't know anything about her for the last year and a half; don't know that anything has changed my opinion; I saw

TWO INSTRUMENTS

there; they had no effect on my esteem for her; the charge of adultery did; about a year intervened between the first and last time I saw them; they lay in her drawers publicly; they could be used for no other purpose but the one; I continued my partnership with her after this.

Q.—Did you make an affidavit charging Mr. Strong with adultery?

Objected to—excluded.

Q.—Did you make an affidavit against Mr. Strong? A.—I made an affidavit, and said—(stopped.) Yes, Sir, I did; I presume it wasn't in his favor; I made one on the 13th of January, 1865; I made one against Dr. Denis and Mrs. Potter in the year 1865— (Objected.)

Mr. Cram—I'll have it here.

A.—I was called before the Grand Jury; I made no other.

Q.—Beside that? A.—I don't know that I did.

Q.—Did Mr. Gerry prepare one? A.—It wasn't sworn to; I don't know that it was prepared; Mr. Gerry asked me, and I answered him; I went before the Grand Jury about the matter in February; I did not attend to the

MEDICAL PRACTICE

out of the house; I did in the house, under Mrs. Potter's directions; I never studied medicine.

Q.—Had you ever had any other preparation for the practice of medicine besides the making of vests? A.—That's nothing to do with it.

Mr. Cram—Answer. A.—I have had no preparation; Mrs. Potter received her private patients in the back room; Mr. Strong tried to sell the house, and put a bill up for that purpose; he did it twice; the first time was the Winter or Spring of 1863.

Q.—Have you heard Mr. Strong object to calling for the rent?

Objected to.

A.—I have heard him object to going; I have heard—

Mr. Graham—He had no occasion to go there; I will read the leases.

Juror Willetts—We remember the leases; the money was to be paid at Strong's office, in William-street.

Mr. Cram—I have no objection to the leases being read, and read, and read.

Mr. Graham read the leases, arguing that they are evidence of an understanding between Strong and Mrs. Potter, and objected to his making evidence in his own favor. We claim that he went there to commit adultery—of course then he had a motive to talk about something else—that is evidence in his favor.

Judge Garvin recapitulated the arguments and admitted the question as follows:

Q.—Did you overhear them talk about the sale of the property?

A.—I heard Mr. Strong speak to her about it; the rent was not punctually paid; I think I paid it at his office twice; I don't recollect about the time; I don't know that Mrs. Potter paid it at his office except once, when I was there with her.

Q.—Did you leave the house in arrears? A.—Mrs. Potter did; she and her family boarded with me and she was to pay the rent; I boarded them for the use of the furniture and the rent of the house; I consider that took the rent responsibility off of me; Mr. Strong said the rent wasn't paid; so did I; he called on me to pay it; he didn't succeed in getting it: I told him I had no money; I never paid it to Mr. Strong; I consider I paid it to Mrs. Potter; I can't pay it now for the same reason; besides the Potter family there were eleven others if I said so; there were quite a number; I think at least eleven.

Q.—Where is your husband? A.—Same place he was yesterday, I presume; somewhere in the Eastern States; I know John Austin Stevens, Jr.; I have talked with him; I first spoke to him in December, 1864; I first spoke with Mr. Gerry about the charge of adultery against Mrs. Strong; I first spoke to Mr. Gerry about the murder of Mrs. Adams; it was in February last.

Q.—State what took place between John Austin Stevens, Jr., and yourself.

Mr. McKeon objected to it.

Mr. Cram—I ask it because he is the agent of the defendant.

Mr. McKeon—Where's the proof?

Mr. Cram—Mr. Stevens swore to it; I stated I would prove that this woman and Massy were obtained at the same time. I will show that the agent of the defendant has resorted to improper means to procure evidence. I will show that Massy was bribed, and that thousands of dollars have been expended on her; she has not been, and will not be called. We claim that the defendant has absconded, and John Austin Stevens, Jr., acts in her place.

Judge Garvin—I'll exclude it at present. You may show how she came to be a witness.

Q.—Did Mr. Stevens talk with you about Mr. Strong and Mrs. Potter? A.—He did.

Q.—What did he say?

Mr. McKeon objected and the court excluded it.

Q.—State what you said to him?

Mr. McKeon objected and the court admitted it.

A.—I don't recollect what I said; I told him I knew Mrs. Potter and Mr. Strong; I asked him if Mr. and Mrs. Strong did not live happily together; I only knew what Mrs. Potter told me; I don't remember to have said anything about it; I said I couldn't believe what Mrs. Potter was telling me at first in reference to the charge of adultery; I thought him too much of a gentleman; that I never took him to be such a man at first seeing him; I recollect nothing else at present; the interview lasted a short time; I next saw Mr. Gerry; I stated to him what I knew; I presume I made an affidavit; I signed a paper and swore to it; I next saw Mr. Gerry when I had an order from the court to appear.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—I think so.

Q.—Hadn't you made an affidavit in the Adams case? A.—I think not; I was to be examined by Mr. Cram.

Q.—You didn't come, did you; I had to get out an attachment?

Objected to—withdrawn.

Q.—You went to Mr. Gerry instead of appearing? A.—Yes, Sir; I was afterward examined by you.

Q.—How did I get you there? A.—I came.

Q.—How did I get you there? A.—I came by order of court; I saw no Sheriff; I saw no attachment; no one came for me that I know of; I came of my own accord; I did not fix the time; I employed counsel and he told me; I recollect when you examined me; am not positive as to date; I think it was the latter part of January; I was told that this case would not probably be brought to trial; I told Mr. Stevens that Mrs. Potter and I were on friendly terms; I had no difficulty with Mr. Strong—no dispute; he complained about the condition of the house to Mrs. Potter; I haven't said they had words about it.

Mr. McKeon—I object; what's to be done with this question?

Mr. Cram—It's waived.

The Court—There's no question before the court.

Mr. McKeon—Let him show her the affidavit.

Mr. Cram—Well, when you stop talking and come to order I'll go on.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Massy? A.—I know her by sight; I have no particular acquaintance with her; I only know of her as coming to see Mrs. Potter; I have been at Earle's Hotel; it was three years ago, and have not been there since;

MRS. ADAMS DIED

at Waverley-place; I was a partner in the household affairs at that time.

Q. Do you know that she died of an abortion committed on her?

Objected to.

Mr. Cram—This witness after seeing Messrs. Stevens and Gerry swore that Mrs. Adams died of an abortion in the house, and she knew of it before she died; that she took the instruments and the foetus to Mrs. Massey for the purpose of concealing the crime; she was to swear this charge against Mrs. Potter at the same time she swore the other crime against Mr. Strong; it was part of their plan to get Mrs. Potter as a witness against Mr. Strong.

The Court—I'll exclude the whole of it.

Mr. Cram—Well, they don't object to the affidavit, for they asked us to produce it.

Mr. McKeon—We object to it.

Mr. Cram—Is this your signature? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Cram—This is in the handwriting of Mrs. Strong's counsel.

Q.—Did you make this affidavit? A.—I did, Sir; I don't know whose handwriting it is.

Mr. Gerry—It is mine.

Mr. Cram—I offer it.

Mr. Gerry—For what purpose?

The Court—He has stated the purpose.

Mr. Cram—I offer it as affecting her credibility.

Judge Garvin—I admit it.

Mr. Cram then read the affidavit of Mrs. Walsh, which, after detailing the mode of a series of operations performed by Mrs. Potter on a Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, concluded as follows: "On the said 23d day of April, about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, this deponent was called into the said back parlor of said Mrs. Potter, and there on the bed was the corpse of said Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, who appeared to have just breathed her last. That said Mrs. Electa M. Potter was sitting on the bed, very much agitated. And this deponent when deponent entered the room exclaimed, "For God's sake get those instruments out of the house," indicating to deponent the instruments above mentioned and described. Said Mrs. Electa M. Potter further said to deponent "to take the child, with the instruments, and leave them with Sarah Bixby, as she was the only person she could depend upon." That thereupon deponent took the said instruments, with the said foetus, and wrapped them together in a piece of cloth, and carried them to Sarah M. Bixby, at No. 104 Waverley-place, where the said Sarah M. Bixby then resided, and gave the same to her. That after the death of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, a certificate for the burial of her corpse was given by a Dr. Dennis or Denning, who then resided in Bleecker-street, a few doors from the Bowery, and the funeral took place from the said house, No. 124 Waverley-place. That said Mrs. Electa M. Potter attended the funeral, and followed the corpse to the grave which was in the New-York Bay Cemetery, on the Jersey shore. Deponent went in one of the carriages with the said Sarah M. Bixby. That subsequent to the said funeral the said Mrs. Electa M. Potter stated "that she would be glad when three months had passed, for then nothing could any more detect what then no physician, or any one who might examine the remains, could tell what she had died of. Deponent further saith that shortly before the decease of the aforesaid Elizabeth Adams, she, the said Elizabeth Adams, was seized with violent vomiting, which continued until death, and the effects of said vomiting was plainly apparent after death on the face and about the mouth of the corpse of the said Elizabeth Adams; and deponent heard said Electa M. Potter ask the said Dr. Dennis or Denning "how long the corpse must remain under ground before all danger of detection would be over." And deponent further saith that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, and she is confident, the said Elizabeth Adams, immediately prior to her decease, was not affected by "congestion of the lungs," or any disease of the lungs whatever, nor is her death to be attributed to, nor was it caused by, any such pretended disorder. And deponent further says that the said Mrs. Electa M. Potter did use and employ instruments on the person of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, with intent to destroy the child with which said Mrs. Adams was pregnant, and to procure the miscarriage of the said Mrs. Adams; that Mrs. Potter's business was that of producing abortions, and that no one in said house was capable of performing the said operation upon said Mrs. Adams, except the aforesaid Mrs. Electa M. Potter. And further deponent saith not. MRS. R. E. WALSH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 24th day of January, 1865. DAVID W. PRICE,

Notary Public, New-York County.

Q.—What is the present name of Sarah Bixby?

A.—I haven't seen her since she was Sarah Massy.

Q.—Have you ever spoken of her as Mrs. Massy?

A.—Yes, I've called her Mrs. Massy.

Q.—Were you ever indicted in the State of Maine for the murder of your own child?

Mr. Gerry—This has been settled by the Court of Appeals.

A letter was here handed to Mr. Cram.

Mr. McKeon—We know how your letters come.

Mr. Cram—Your detectives are smarter than I; the letter has this moment come; I haven't seen it.

Q.—Were you indicted in June, 1862, in the State of Maine? A.—I never was to my knowledge; Mr. Boisall called on me last January; I recollect telling him; Mrs. Stevens told me the case would never be brought to trial, and that I would never be called as a witness, not that if I thought it would ever be brought to trial I would not have made the affidavit; I may have said it; I told him I did not think at first that Mr. Strong was going to adultery; he called on me, but I can not remember when; it was a few days before your examination by me; he served the order: I told him I was going away; I told him my husband was at my father's; I told him I was going to Kentucky; I may have thought of going there; I think I told him I was going South; I did not know how far I should go; I did not know whether I should stop short of the equator.

MR. STEVENS INTRODUCED

me to Mr. Gerry; I didn't go, because I wasn't ready; I changed my mind, I suppose, because I wasn't ready; I have a son who was in the habit of calling on Mrs. Massy when she was Mrs. Bixby; I remember speaking with Mrs. Hilliker; we didn't speak of the affidavit; the Strong case was mentioned; I asked her why Mrs. Potter hadn't been on to see me.

Q.—Have you ever cohabited with any one but your husband?

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Are you the Mrs. Walsh who signed the card in the *Police Gazette*? A.—I am; I went there to see Mr. Maisell about it; it was read to me by the gentleman who wrote it; no one else was present.

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Q.—What did she say about Strong. (Excluded.)

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The court here took a recess of thirty minutes, after which Mrs. Walsh being still on the stand her examination was continued.

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A.—I did not, Sir.

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Q.—What sort of a looking woman is she?

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I am married to Wm. Smith; I have been married five years; he was in the army three years; I have drawn his pay; he went in the One Hundreth and Sixty-second Regiment; I went to see Mr. Hasbrouck, the chief clerk of the police; I was then *enceinte*; I went by his direction to No. 124 Waverley-place; he gave me a card to go there.

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Ash Oil at $2@2 15; Red Oil at $1 20@1 35; Linseed Oil at $1 30@1 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—15 m demand and steady at 41¾c. for Crude; 67½@68c. for Refined in bond; and 85c.@ $1 for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been pressed on the market to-day, and prices have accordingly declined, without developing any increase of orders to purchase, even on speculation. Sales since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29 37½, closing at $28 for regular, for March $25@$25 50 for Prime Mess, and $18 (nominally) for new Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, January, sellers' options, at $28 ₱ bbl. Cut meats are in rather more demand at 12½@12c. for shoulders, and 13c.@17c. for Hams; sales 600 pkgs. Bacon is in request at steady rates. Some 700 boxes, including Cumberland Cut at 15c., on the spot, and 14¾c., January delivery, seller's option, and Short Rib at 16¼c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are quoted at 13¾c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. Some 900 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@20½c., (the latter a high price,) for common to choice, ₱ lb. Beef continues dull and sold at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11 @$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $23@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet to-day. Good Hams are in better request; 300 bbls. State and Western were sold at $32 25@$34 50 ₱ bbl. But rice continues quiet at 20c.@43c. for poor to prime, and 45c.@55c. for fancy to extra State, and 26c.@38c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 14c. @19c. for poor to choice ₱ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	48 @55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	46 @52
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₱ lb	46 @55
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₱ lb	43 @46
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	43 @46
New-York State Dairies—firkins	43 @46
C. Y. State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb	40 @43
C. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	38 @40
C. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb	40 @43
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins	33 @37
Western Reserve—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	33 @37
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	33 @35
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	30 @35
Common Western—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	30 @35
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb	33 @37
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb	33 @37
	35 @38

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18¼@19
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	17½@18
Skim Dairies—common	16 @17
Orange County—fair skimmed	14 @16
	15 @18

RICE—Is quiet at unchanged prices.

SALT—Is dull and nominal.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Clover at 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax at $2 90@ $3 10; and Timothy at $3 70@$4 20 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in rather more demand at former rates.

SUGARS—Are in limited request and heavy. Sales since our last, 226 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 12c. @14¾c., and 170 boxes Havana at from 13¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are dull at 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 11,000 lbs., at 16½c. @17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 87,000 lbs. at 13¾c.@ 14c., and 7,000 lbs. Grease at 12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet quoted firm.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, and good sorts are quoted rather firmer. Sales, 372 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@24c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at equal to $2 32 @$2 34 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,050 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sailing vessel, and ⅛d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 26,000 bushels wheat and Corn at 5½c.@6¼d., the latter rate by steamer, ₱ bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d., and by steamer, 40 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Marseilles a brig with Petroleum on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Dec. 15, 1865.

Present, Morgan Jones, Esq., President, Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Flynn, Alderman Masterson was called to the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Isaac Hecker, Pastor of St. Paul's Allocution, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of C. Godfrey Gunther and Mary A. Dubois, for permission for additional buildings to Infants' Home.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Flynn—

Petition of Patrick Kinney, to be paid for loss of horse.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Kraft Brothers to keep a show case on sidewalk in front of their premises number two hundred Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John S. Morgan to place a small brick or stone step or sign-board on the south corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the name of Rose Mulheam, number one hundred and twenty-five Willett-street, be placed on the list of blind persons for the donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor transmitting two notices from the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, relative to repairs required for slip between piers numbers eighteen and nineteen East River, respectively.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Assessments to donate a sum sufficient to pay tax of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, on the property of the Congregational Church of Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of this city.

Report of Committee on National Affairs to pay bill of George W. Roome, incurred on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Matthew Murphy.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips to repair the pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips to widen the L on the south side of Pier number thirty-six North River.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be given to Charles Perley and Sons to receive and deliver goods in front of premises number one hundred and eight and one hundred and ten Canon-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting John Denisby to erect a stand.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mary Hall to retain a stand in front of number sixty-eight Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. James J. Foster to exhibit goods in front of premises number two hundred and four Third-avenue, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. M. Julian to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number twenty-seven Canal-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to place an additional gas-lamp in the upper part of Marion-street, above Prince.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Honora Holohan to keep a stand for the sale of fruit on the sidewalk opposite number two hundred and ten Chatham-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council, she having obtained the permission of the occupants of the premises in front of the same.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Nelson to keep a stand for the sale of beverages, opposite number two hundred and three Spring-street, he having obtained the consent of the owner of the same, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to S. Lippman to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighty-six First-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to remove forty-second-street, between the Fourth and Sixth avenues, to be lighted with gas, without delay.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Sprague, Cooper, Colburn & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbered one and two and twenty-eight Barclay-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas and Robert McCusker to display two small signs in front of their premises, number one Rivington-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Neely, to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, number three hundred and forty-eight Bowery, corner of Grand-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Nesbitt & Davis, numbers thirteen and fifteen East Broadway, to exhibit goods in front of their place of business, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Thorne, to exhibit a sign in front of his place of business, number one hundred and fifty-five Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Henry, to receive and deliver goods in front of premises number one hundred and fifty-five Chatham-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas McCartan to exhibit goods in front of premises, number two hundred and thirty-two Bowery, corner of Prince-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John T. Parker to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, Washington-street, corner of Latting-place.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles McCann, a wounded soldier, to keep an apple-stand in front of premises No. 1 Canal-slip, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Smith to erect a coal-box in front of the Fifty-seventh-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council, and not to interfere with the public travel.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. Michael Fox to display a sign in front of one hundred and Fifty-one Ninth-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lewis Hoffman to retain sign in front of his premises number two hundred and eighty-three East Houston-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Daly to regulate and grade a part of his premises in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Finnegan to keep a stand on the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Wm. Peters to exhibit goods in front of his premises, [number eleven Catharine-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Kinney, a wounded soldier, to keep an air-gun stand in Burling-slip, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Guion to exhibit views of the war, at the intersection of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, provided the same does not interfere with the public travel, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James H. Gorlo to display goods in front of his premises, corner of Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to place a lamp in front of the Cannon Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, and cause the same to be lighted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Marcus Kohns, to erect a gas-stand in front of the premises number two hundred and ninety-seven Grand-street, he having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to lay a cross-walk as a continuation of the westerly sidewalk of Broadway, from its intersection with Forty-third-street, on a direct line to the street between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, as a substitute for the ordinance of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which is defective.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Vestry-street, from Greenwich to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, between Battery-place and Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Whitehead, Treasurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and six dollars and six cents, to enable him to pay assessments and taxes on said property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Negative—The President, Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—16.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the west side of Third-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Abraham Cohen to place a small show-case in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-seven Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James H. Gorlo to display goods in front of his premises, corner of Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Third-avenue, from its intersection at Fourteenth-street and the Bowery to Fourteenth-st., be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to lay a cross-walk as a continuation of the westerly sidewalk of Broadway, from its intersection with Forty-third-street, on a direct line to the street between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, as a substitute for the ordinance of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which is defective.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, between Battery-place and Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Whitehead, Treasurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and six dollars and six cents, to enable him to pay assessments and taxes on said property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Negative—The President, Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—16.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore—1.

Report of Committee reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the west side of Third-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Abraham Cohen to place a small show-case in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-seven Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Guion to exhibit views of the war, at the intersection of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, provided the same does not interfere with the public travel, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James H. Gorlo to display goods in front of his premises, corner of Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to place a lamp in front of the Cannon Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, and cause the same to be lighted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Henry, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and fifty-five Chatham-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the names of Patrick Conklin and William Burne be added to the list of blind persons to receive a donation of fifty dollars each from the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to suspend the present order of business, for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Finance, donating a sum sufficient to enable the Church of the Immaculate Conception to pay an assessment.

Subsequently rose, and on yeas and nays adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Gedney, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—8.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nathaniel M. Freeman, Clerk of the Consistory and Treasurer of the Rupert Hill Reformed Dutch Church, for the sum of four hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-six cents, to be applied by said Freeman to the payment of an assessment upon the property of said church, for regulating and grading Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street, together with the interest that may have accrued since the computation of said assessment, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—16.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that inasmuch as a mandamus has been served on the members of the Common Council in relation to the erection of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, and that the Corporation Counsel be directed to report to this board what action he has taken in relation thereto.

Which was carried.

The President subsequently moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution creating a public market, and for the building of a market in the Eighteenth Ward.

Pending the reading of the same,

Alderman Jones moved that the further reading be suspended.

Which was lost.

The resolution having been read,

Alderman Jones moved that the subject under consideration be indefinitely postponed.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend the resolution so that the matter would be postponed until the meeting of the board on Monday.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Brice, Farley—7.

The motion of The President to indefinitely postpone the subject was then carried.

Alderman Norton moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Gedney—2.

The President pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1865—3 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen—Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.

(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to suspend the present order of business, for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Finance, donating a sum sufficient to enable the Church of the Immaculate Conception to pay an assessment.

Subsequently rose, and on yeas and nays adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Farley—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

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☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES will be enlarged about the first of January.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 16, commencing at 1 o'clock, L'AFRICAINE. Characters by Mme. Parodi, Mme. Zucchi, Mlle. Ortolani, Signors Mazzoleni, Bellini and other artists. EVENING—Second Concert of the Philharmonic Society of New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Characters by Messrs. Glenny, J. G. Burnett, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Nunan, W. Scallan, E. B. Holmes, Geo. Becks, W. Danvers, Rendle, Neel, &c., &c.; Misses Agnes Perry, Mary Wells and Maria Maeder.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, DREAMS OF DELUSION and A WONDERFUL WOMAN. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Ione Burke, Mrs. Jennings.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, BABES IN THE WOOD and THE FAT BOY. Characters by Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Chas. Walcot, Jr., John Dyott, J. G. Hanley, Andrews, Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. C. Walcot, Kate Morton, Miss Andrews and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE KNIGHTS OF THE MINT, THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP, AND THE MIDNIGHT BANQUET. Characters by Messrs. Grisdale, George Brooke, G. W. Thompson, Lingard, Stanton, Winter, Seabert, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Annie Hyatt.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO. Characters by Messrs. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garraden, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SAM: Principal characters by Messrs. Chanfrau, Farsioe and others; and Miss Olive Logan. AFTERNOON—Matinee at 2½ o'clock—SAM.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 7 o'clock, SINBAD THE SAILOR; or, THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS: Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring. And a capital drama.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MICHAEL PERLE. Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., corner of Sixth-av.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrians and Gymnastic Performers. AFTERNOON—Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE STUMP ORATOR, and a variety of new pieces. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan. Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock; WHAT WILL BECOME OF US ALL. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Broadway, between 4th-street and Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock, MAGIC and NECROMANCY, by Prof. and Mme. Wiseman.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, ORCHESTRAL CONCERT—Mr. Alfred H. Pease, Miss Maria Brainerd, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. S. B. Mills, and full orchestra.

STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st.
Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.
Union-square, 15th-st. and Fifth-av. place.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, GRAND CONCERT, for the Benefit of the Woman's Hospital. A large number of prominent artists.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING, EXPOSE OF THE TRICKS OF THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS, by H. M. FAY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The present change from the late mild weather to the cold of Winter seems to have been sudden and general through the Northern States. At Chicago on the 13th the thermometer indicated 10 degrees below zero; at St. Louis it was 9 degrees above; Cairo, 18 degrees; Evansville, 20 degrees, and Pittsburgh, 28 degrees. Snow fell at Nashville. The St. Joseph *Herald*, of late date, reports the Missouri frozen over near that point, making two natural bridges across the Big Muddy. Navigation on the Missouri may now be considered virtually closed. Ice has been running in the Upper Mississippi for several days, and navigation is about over. The Illinois is also full of ice, and navigation for the present is at an end. A violent snow-storm has raged at St. Paul's, commencing on Sunday. A furious wind rendered the storm very severe for 48 hours.

In the Kentucky Legislature the Senate yesterday passed the bill removing the disabilities included in the Expatriation Act of March, 1862. This bill originated in the House, and was passed by that body on the 12th inst. The House has also passed the Judiciary bill pardoning all who have committed treason. The act providing a remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons is repealed.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, states that the Company are prepared to complete a short line to Pittsburgh, and thus reduce the distance to Washington from that central point in the West 72 miles, and by this work and by the completion of the Point of Rocks road to Washington, affording a communication by an air-line from St. Louis and Chicago to Washington.

A large fire occurred at Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday night, destroying the sash and blind factory of SHAW & SON, the car factory of L. M. SMITH, with the mill-wright, shops and two dwelling-houses belonging to the Washington Iron Works. The loss is estimated at $39,000, mostly covered by insurance.

The New-Orleans papers say that the Adams Express Company has loaned the sum of $2,000,000 to the Southern railroads to enable them to resume operations.

A new steam saw-mill at Oswego, N. Y., owned by CHANDLER & WILMOT, was consumed by fire on Thursday night, together with their machinery and lumber in the ship-yard. The rigging of several vessels was also injured. Loss about $30,000.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information that the Collector at Rochester, N. Y., has just made an important seizure of a Canadian vessel, containing contraband goods, whisky, teas, dry goods, &c.

The Hamilton and Toronto papers report that there have been further important seizures of arms on the frontier by the government, within a few days past.

A boiler at MURRAY & Co's brush factory, Lansingburgh, N. Y., exploded yesterday morning, killing PHILETUS WARD, the engineer. The building was considerably shattered.

Major J. HENNESSY, late of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Judge-Advocate of the Norfolk District, has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney at Richmond.

The Eighth Connecticut Regiment left Fortress Monroe on the 14th instant, bound home, via Baltimore.

The Fenians of Wilmington, Del., and of Gloucester City, N. J., have endorsed the action of O'MAHONY.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fenian Senate has adjourned, and four of the members have gone to their homes in the country, leaving their confrères and President ROBERTS patiently awaiting the arrival of Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, the Irish Head-Centre, whom they expect to assume command in lieu of the two Presidents that are working mischief to Fenian interests here. President O'MAHONY's party assure us that Mr. STEPHENS will not leave Paris—if he is in that city—and that they expect the assembly of Fenian delegates, who will probably meet in this city on the 2d proximo, to depose the ten Senators who have impeached President O'MAHONY and chosen Mr. W. R. ROBERTS in his stead.

At the Atheneum, Brooklyn, last evening, RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered a lecture on "Social Aims" to a highly respectable audience, who crowded the hall to its extremity. Like all that we hear or read from Mr. EMERSON, his lecture last evening had that vigor of thought, far-seeing truthfulness, proverbial aptitude and gracefulness of diction, for which his writings are distinguished and admired. Fine manners, "the finest of all fine arts," conversation, and wealth with the incentives to its acquisition, were the leading features of the lecture, illustrated throughout with rare gleanings of wisdom and wit from the rich resources of the lecturer's reading, and impressed upon the memories of his audience by the earnestness of his manner and the inherent truthfulness of the philosophy he taught.

Both boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution granting the plot of ground bounded by Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets and Fourth and Madison avenues, to the Sisters of Mercy for the erection of an industrial school thereon. The ordinance creating a loan of $75,000 for the erection of a new market-house in the Eighteenth Ward was called up and read, and further action thereon indefinitely postponed. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution creating the office of Inspector of City Railroads, with a salary of $3,000 per annum. Both boards adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

The examination before Commissioner OSBORN in the case of The United States *vs.* WILLIAM SNELLING, who was charged with having caused the death of a seaman on board the ship *Valley Forge*, by knocking him from the yard-arm, was yesterday concluded on the part of the government. The testimony taken tended to corroborate the facts which have already been published. The case was adjourned until Monday, when the defence will be opened.

The trial of JOHN WARD, the prisoner who has been indicted for the murder of Policeman THOMAS WALKER, in Seventeenth-street, on the morning of the 16th of August last, is on in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN. District-Attorney HALL, who appears in person for the people, rested yesterday, and Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER will open for the defence on Monday.

The Board of City Canvassers are to decide to-day whether or not to receive certain election returns from the Eighth Aldermanic District, alleged to be informal.

A little daughter of Mrs. O'BEIRNE, of No. 362 Cherry-street, was burned to death, on Thursday last, by her clothes taking fire at the grate.

A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of produce. Breadstuffs were dearer; cotton and pork cheaper. Moderate freight engagements were reported. Foreign merchandise was inactive.

Gold yesterday left off at 146¼@¼. Exchange on London, 109¾. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Government and railway stocks active and upward.

The Latest Action of the House on the Admission of the Southern Delegations.

Those who were disposed to give credit to Mr. STEVENS and his more immediate friends for their graceful and prompt adoption of the Senate amendment to the resolution appointing a committee on reconstruction, were as much puzzled as disappointed on finding that it barely took these gentlemen twenty-four hours to recede from their position. The original resolution read thus:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled, That a joint committee of fifteen shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House, and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise; and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon by Congress, no member shall be received in either House from any of the said so-called Confederate States, and all papers relating to the representatives of the said States shall be referred to the said committee.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. ANTHONY, (Rep.,) of Rhode Island, called up the resolution, and moved to strike out the latter clause, to wit:

"And until such report shall have been made and finally acted on by Congress, no members shall be received into either house from any of the said so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to the representation of the said States shall be referred to the said committee without debate."

This was agreed to by a vote, the strength of which showed unmistakably to temper in which the Senate proposed to approach the question of restoration. Although the whole, so-called, conservative strength of the Opposition was mustered against the amended resolution, Mr. ANTHONY's proposition was eminently of a *conservative* character. As such, it was regarded by the whole country, and gave universal satisfaction to men of moderate and rational views, This satisfaction was enhanced by the report of Wednesday's proceedings in the House, when Mr. STEVENS moved its concurrence in the resolution as returned from the Senate. It is stating the fact temperately, then, to say that the public were hardly prepared for the practical repeal of the concurrent resolution which followed on Thursday, when Mr. WILSON of Iowa moved in the House, and carried by a large majority, the following

Resolved, That all papers which may be offered relative to the representation of the late so-called Confederate States of America, or either of them, shall be referred to the joint committee of fifteen, without debate, and that no members shall be admitted from either of the so-called States until Congress shall declare such States, or either of them, entitled to representation.

This does not, it is true, interfere with the power which the Senate reserved to itself of being the sole judge of the qualification of its own members. It does not declare, as in the original resolution, that "no members shall be received into either House," &c.; it simply declares "that no members shall be admitted from either of the so-called Confederate States" until certain conditions are fulfilled. In the latter case, "members," of course, means *members of the House*. But the essential disagreement in the two resolutions—that amended by the Senate and this of the House—is none the less apparent, and may be the cause of no little embarrassment in reaching a safe and satisfactory solution of the grave questions which the joint committee will have before them.

It cannot be overlooked at this crisis that the action of the Senate was more in harmony with the policy which has guided the President throughout his whole course in dealing with the unrepresented States. While the Senate was deliberating on this very question of a committee, the President was engaged in preparing a dispatch to the Provisional Governor of Georgia, approving of the inauguration of the *Governor-elect*, Judge JENKINS; and while heartily approving of the course of the former, recommending him to issue no commission to members of Congress, but to "*leave that for the incoming Governor.*" Anticipating, by a few hours only, the moderating action of the Senate on the House resolution, the President says, in the same dispatch: "*Why can't you elect a Senator?*" No one will be disposed to the belief that this dispatch was not known to the majority who voted, on Tuesday, in the Senate, on the question of a committee. Most people will be inclined to believe that the favorable progress in Georgia, which elicited such emphatic approval from the Executive, was one of the strongest inducements to the majority in the Senate to retain in its own hands the right of opening its doors to the members from individual States, wtthout abiding the adoption of a concurrent resolution as submitted by the House.

The majority that followed Mr. WILSON on Thursday doubtless acted from what they considered the highest motives of patriotism in undoing as far as possible the agreement between the two Houses. But it will shortly be seen, we doubt not, that the nearer the policy of the Executive and of Congress harmonizes, the safer, the surer, the speedier and the more satisfactory will be the work of restoring all the States to their true relations to the Union. The President does not invite the election of Senators from Georgia without knowing that there has been an honest conformity in that State to the requirements laid down in his plan of reconstruction. It is a question mainly, then, as far as Georgia is concerned, whether the President's policy has the approval of Congress, or has it not. The credentials of the individual delegations that present themselves will of course be still a matter for thorough Congressional scrutiny. But aside from that, a decision on the claims of such States as Georgia and Tennessee must now resolve itself into an approval or disapproval of the Executive policy in dealing with the whole broad question of the rehabilitation of the unrepresented States.

Hot Haste for the Next War.

The *Evening Post*, in view of the fact that the French Government has lately been sending reinforcements to the army of occupation in Mexico, gets greatly excited, and demands "why our government does not send a fleet into the Gulf of Mexico?" It characterizes the Emperor of France as a "lying sneak," and asserts that it is "time for the United States to change entreaty for command" in reference to his Mexican operations.

Would the *Post* actually hurl this great nation into war before the arrival of Christmas Day? Would it have a battle or two for a New-Year's feast, with five or ten thousand men *hors du combat?* Would it involve us in a bloody struggle with France and England, (for a war about Mexico would almost certainly assume that shape)—our enemies being aided by military contingents from Austria and Belgium, aye, and perhaps, even from the young Kingdom of Italy; for we have been sorry to see hints put forth publicly in Italy that an Italian contingent would be sent to Mexico in case it were asked for by the imperial creator of the Italian monarchy. We do not for a moment doubt that we could whip all the armies and contingents that all these Powers could send to this continent; but it would be a work for which we should assuredly need to gird up our loins, and make preparations with an earnestness of soul and a magnitude of military force, not inferior to those that were brought into play in the awful and sanguinary twelvemonth of war that closed in April last. It is because, if such a war on the part of this country really become necessary, we would not be taken by surprise, that we oppose the precipitate action urged by the *Post*. We would not give either an inch or an ell, either on the point of honor, or any other vital point, to the Emperor of France or any other Emperor or mob of Emperors. We would by no means give LOUIS NAPOLEON the idea that he can do as he pleases in Mexico. But we would act in the entire matter without precipitancy, with self-possession and dignity, and as men who can forecast and comprehend its greatness. We would act, however, up to the last hour, in a pacific spirit, and with a sincere desire to avoid the dread arbitrament of arms.

So acting and so feeling, we shall be more likely to achieve our purposes without bloodshed; or, it Heaven has destined our young men for the battle-field once more, we shall send them forth with the consciousness, and shall ourselves retain the consciousness, that they are not sacrificing their lives in an unnecessary war, or a war whose purposes might have been achieved through the resources of statesmanship.

REWARD FOR SERVICES.—How will the Emperor of France reward that fine French gentleman of the old school, M. DE LAMARTINE, for the awful document he has just published in support of the imperialist pretensions in Mexico? LOUIS NAPOLEON is not in the habit of letting services of this kind and value go without recognition. Will he make ALPHONSE a Duc, or give him a seat in the Senate, or a sinecure under the government? Unquestionably, judging from his past history, the most acceptable gift which the Emperor could give to the poet would be a good round pile of that "yellow dross" which it has been supposed poets despise, but which LAMARTINE is known to appreciate profoundly. If the Emperor of France fail to do his duty in this matter, we suggest that his youthful *protégé*, the Emperor of Mexico, present the poet with one of the fattest gold mines in his dominions; and we also suggest that he present it as soon as possible, for fear that by and by he may have no Mexican gold mines to give away to those who support him.

We are sorry to see an acrid spirit exhibited in some quarters toward LAMARTINE, since the publication of his pro-Mexican, anti-American *pronunciamiento*. But we see no call for this; and when we recall his former career as President of the French Republic and as *litterateur*, we are rather inclined to regard him with economical magnanimity.

Proposed Statues to Fulton and Morse.

We suppose that none of our citizens question for a moment the propriety of embellishing the metropolitan city with statues in honor of the genius of her sons, and in acknowledgment of their services to humanity. There are many reasons why such monuments are desirable. The advancement of fine art, the promotion of incentives to good deeds, the proper appreciation due our benefactors, are among them.

The report of the Corporation Committee on Arts and Sciences, which we published yesterday, and which submits a plan for the erection of statues of ROBERT FULTON and Professor MORSE, becomes, therefore, of considerable interest, whether the plan be good or not.

The report suggests that two specified plots of ground be at once railed in and set apart, each for one of the statues, and that afterward subscription lists be opened and remain open for five years. We cannot see much to commend in this method of carrying out the proposed tribute to the first builder of steamboats and the founder of the telegraph system. In the first place we think that the selection of sites for the statues is premature and extra-official. The subscribers, whom we shall presume would be among our most distinguished fellow-citizens, ought to have, and would expect to have, a voice in that selection, and the localities named in the report may not please even a respectable minority.

The choice of sites for public monuments is a matter of importance with regard to the character of their design also, and in this matter the opinion of artists might well be taken into account, and we are not yet aware of any special qualifications in this respect possessed by our Common Council.

The time alloted for keeping open subscription lists will be thought by many inconveniently long. If statues are to be obtained at all, the commencement of their execution should not be delayed for five years, as it must be, as no design can be made until the amount of available funds is ascertained. If the city cares to honor FULTON and MORSE in the way suggested, surely one year at most ought to suffice in which to provide the means.

We give prominence to this subject for the reason that the proposed additions to our art treasures may be followed by others of a similar character, and it is important that we set out first in the right direction.

Preparation for War—Secretary Stanton's Report.

One of the most encouraging features of the recent report of the Secretary of War—not sufficiently noticed by the public—is his account of our military preparation, though the army and navy are reduced to a peace footing.

We shall have, during the next fiscal year, but about 50,000 men of all arms in the national army, and our military expenses will be only some $33,814,000; yet the Secretary is confident that we are in fact prepared, whether for another rebellion or for foreign war. The chief demands of war, as shown by our experience in this struggle, he states to be, first, troops, then arms, ammunition, clothing, transportation, and subsistence supplies.

In regard to men, he has no doubt that in the event of a foreign war hundreds of thousands—and as many from the South as the North—old and experienced soldiers, many of them the veterans of a hundred battles, and all inured in the most trying campaigns of modern history, would at once rally round the flag. These men would be accustomed to all the arts of campaigning; they would know how to take care of themselves; they would understand the immense value of discipline; the first confusion and fear of a raw soldier would have long passed away with them; they would know their officers and generals and these could trust them. They would be worth treble the number of inexperienced soldiers.

The only question, says the Secretary, would be the *time* in which they could be organized and equipped. But here our experience in this war gives us valuable lessons. "Official reports show that after the disaster on the Peninsula in 1862, over 80,000 troops were enlisted, organized, armed, equipped, and sent to the field, *in less than a month*. Sixty thousand troops have repeatedly gone to the field within four weeks; and 90,000 infantry were sent to the armies from the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, *within twenty days*.

Mr. STANTON does not, of course, speak of his own share in this marvelous rapidity and perfection of organization, but it is no secret to the country, and it will be remembered by history, that it is mainly due to his fertile brain, intense energy and power of organization.

As he justly says, for this generation at least, "the speed of the railroad and telegraph will determine the time required to raise an army in the United States." With regard to arms and ammunition, it must be remembered that every soldier honorably discharged was allowed to take home his arms at a nominal price, and as Mr. STANTON well says, "rust is not likely to gather on the musket or sabre borne through the campaigns of 1864 and 1865." Besides these, the government retains in its arsenals "more than a million of the best quality of arms and equipments." The artillery on hand is more than can be stored; endless quantities of shot and shell, and every species of ammunition are in our arsenals or places appropriated for the purpose. A three years' stock of all these is now in the national depots.

With regard to clothing, transportation and subsistence, we learn that after selling or distributing among freedmen or refugees all the damaged and irregular clothing, the stock in the Quartermasters' depots, is sufficient for considerable armies; and the resources of the country could very speedily supply anything that was lacking. The "transportation" of the War Department, the railroad trains and engines, the ambulances and army-wagons, the hundreds of thousands of horses and mules, the fleets of steamers, sloops and transports whereby armies were moved quicker than was ever before known in military annals—nearly all this has been or is being sold, but it will remain in the country, and can easily be furnished if our military needs demanded army subsistence. This country always has an abundance, and the experience of the war shows that it can always be promptly provided where needed.

We are, then, as the Secretary of War clearly demonstrates, a nation of soldiers, engaged in the occupations of peace, but always ready for war. This is a most important fact to present to those countries like Italy, France and portions of Germany, which are burdened with standing armies and huge expenses for military preparations. The Italian kingdom, which has one of the most impoverished populations in Europe, keeps up a standing army of 400,000 men. The United States will have but 50,000, though with an organization capable of containing 82,000 men. This will be the nucleus for any future large armies. But though we disarm in this rapid and economical manner, it seems the part of reason that a *national militia system* should be founded after this war, so that we may have a complete military organization (without much expense) for any future emergency. The whole matter is now in too great confusion, and needs an organizing mind to adjust for the future.

We cannot leave these interesting facts from Secretary STANTON's Report, without again expressing our admiration at the wonderful organization of his department.

During this war his officials have enlisted, equipped, armed, fed and moved (often for thousands of miles) *more than two millions* of men. They have furnished them with 23,000,000 bushels of corn, 78,000,000 bushels of oats, 93,000 bushels of barley, 1,500,000 tons of hay, 20,000 tons of straw, 550,000 cords of wood, and 1,600,000 tons of coal; they have supplied in a single year 141,632 cavalry horses and 58,818 mules; they have furnished rations and clothing in immense quantities, of which no exact account is as yet given; and yet never once do we hear of any want of forage, or transport, or subsistence, where the War Department could reasonably be expected to furnish it; never of any such confusion or suffering of the men, from want of clothing and supplies, as was experienced in the Crimea, in supplying 20,000 men. All the gigantic machinery moved on as smoothly and easily as the supply of a single militia regiment in its Summer camp. This alone speaks volumes for the efficiency of this department.

A New Inspector—A Public Benefit or a Job—Which?

The City Council propose, we observe, to appoint an Inspector of City Railroads. They are very kind, and especially to the Inspector, whoever he may be. But may not some people object that we are considerably inspected already, without much good coming of the operation? And before adding another fat office to those already existing, would not a little attention be well bestowed on the manner in which their duties are performed?

New-York is at this day a marvel of mismanagement in almost all its provisions for the comfort and convenience of the people. Our markets are simply disgraceful as to their accommodations and cleanliness; our sidewalks are frequently out of repair, and constantly obstructed by tradesmen who crowd them with all imaginable merchandise; our streets are dirty beyond all precedent; our street lamps are wholly insufficient, both in number and size of burners, to give the city light. All these matters, and many like them, are controllable, but are not remedied. It appears to us that the only office that would be of service to our already "inspected" city would be an inspector of the inspectors.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—A letter received at the Treasury Department a few days since from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Montana, announced that the product of the gold and silver mines of that Territory for the current year will be upward of *sixteen millions* of dollars. We wonder what proportion of the people of this city have any idea where *Montana* is? Those who have heard of it at all, have probably a general notion that it is away off somewhere near to where the sun sets; but whether it is east or west of the Missouri River, west or east of the Rocky Mountains, only those who who are fortunate enough to possess a recent, and, what is more, a correct map, will be able to tell. We have no doubt that a good many will inquire as to the facts when they learn that a small number of miners have taken sixteen millions of gold and silver from its bowels during the current year. Wall-street will doubtless be anxious about the matter, and we advise the wise men down there who think our national currency worthless, to buy a pick and shovel with what they can raise of it, and start for Montana, where they can get the real metal for the trouble of digging it up. This is a great country.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF GEORGIA.—Whatever may have been thought of the shape given by Judge JENKINS to the action of the Georgia State Convention, of which he was confessedly the leader, his recent course must receive the approval of the entire loyal North. Unanimously elected Governor of Georgia, he yields gracefully to the decision of President JOHNSON, that he shall not at present enter upon the discharge of his duties, and in a letter to the Legislature, the tone of which is admirable and unexceptionable, postpones his inauguration until the national Executive shall indicate its willingness that the ceremony should take place. If the newly elected Governors of Mississippi and some other Southern States had manifested the spirit exhibited by Judge JENKINS, and shown themselves as anxious to comply with the wishes of President JOHNSON as they were ambitious to assume authority they could not exercise, the work of restoration would have been both simplified and expedited.

A Card.

It is due to myself and to the public that they should be assured, that the announcement that I would speak this evening in the Cooper Institute was made without authority from me, and without the knowledge of the gentleman who manages for me in New-York. I was, in fact, engaged to lecture at the same time in another city.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1865.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last evening performance of the "African" attracted the most brilliant audience of the season. Every part of the house was completely crowded. The artists partook of the general enthusiasm, being in fine spirits and good voice. After the third act there was a general call for Mr. MARETZEK, who, surrounded by the principal artists, made his appearance. As the *impresario* was modestly making his way from the stage, he was suddenly arrested in his progress. A gentleman (Mr. L. W. JEROME, we believe) reached over his stage-box and handed to Mr. MARETZEK a rich service of silver, accompanied with the following address.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1865.

Max Maretzek, Esq., Academy of Music, New-York:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, beg to offer you the accompanying tribute to your zeal in promoting, throughout this community, a taste for that most refined and intellectual form of popular amusement—Italian opera.

For nearly twenty years, your energy, in constantly combatting the difficulties naturally surrounding this class of enterprises, has been apparent to the public; and the persevering devotion to the interests of art, thus displayed, has not been overlooked by those who are aware of the responsibilities and embarrassments connected with the conduct of lyric entertainments.

We cordially recognize that a degree of excellence has been attained by you in the operatic representations of the New-York Academy of Music, which justly entitles this establishment to rank with the more favored Opera Houses of the world.

We sincerely congratulate you upon the very successful results which have accrued to your unaided exertions in this field of art; and, with the hope that the status of Opera in the United States may long continue to be determined by your liberal taste and enterprise, and, that the value of your services as Director of the Italian Opera in New-York may always be well appreciated by an enlightened public, we remain, Yours respectfully,

M. H. Grinnell,	Edgar Reed,
August Belmont,	M. Lasarus,
Samuel L. M. Barlow,	Chas. Morgan,
W. H. Paine,	C. G. Patterson,
Wm. Henry Hurlbut,	Thos. C. Durant,
Nathaniel Sands,	W. R. Travers,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	Henry F. Vail,
Simon De Visser,	John Hoey,
Leonard W. Jerome,	S. Gandy,
Richard Warren,	Udolpho Wolfe,
Geo. Jones,	Geo. A. Freeman,
J. H. Puleston,	Wm. Seligman,
Manton Marble,	Wm. Ward,

and many others.

Mr. MARETZEK was taken aback, and after bowing his acknowledgments hurried off the stage. He was, however, recalled, and in response to universal demands for "a speech" made a few appropriate remarks. He thanked the public for the uniform patronage bestowed on the opera, and the artists for their unfailing devotion to its musical interests; he mentioned the curious and remarkable fact that in sixty performances there had not been a single excuse made for artist or performance. The extraordinary patronage that had been bestowed on the season Mr. MARETZEK ascribed in some measure to the fact that from the commencement he had assumed an independent position. This was received with a tremendous burst of applause. Mr. MARETZEK then referred to the departure of the company for the country, and said that it was possible there might be bad telegraphic accounts published of its progress, but he hoped that the community would know to what to ascribe it—namely, that "this establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*." The house was made hilarious by this point, and amidst vociferous laughter and hearty applause Mr. MARETZEK retired.

The matinée to-day ends the season. Our lady friends will do well to buy their tickets at the music stores to avoid a crowd at the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second concert of the season takes place to-night at the Academy. BEETHOVEN's eighth symphony and the whole of MENDELSSOHN's beautiful music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be played. M. PEUME, the violinist, is the solo performer on the occasion.

MR. PEASE'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.—Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, a studious, meritorious and constantly improving young artist, gives an extremely interesting concert at Irving Hall, at which several of his own orchestral pieces will be performed. Mr. PEASE's minor compositions display a pleasant fancy and exhibit considerable wholeness of musical purpose. It is a pleasant duty to watch the gradual expansion of his powers. The programme to-night will be interpreted by Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.

CHARITY CONCERT.—A Charity Concert in aid of the funds of the Woman's Infirmary, Washington Heights, will take place at Dr. CHEEVER's Church, Union-square and Sixteenth-street, to-night. Mdlle. BOSISIO, Mrs. BOSTWICK, Miss EFFIE PARKHURST, Signor MASSIMILIANI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN will assist on the occasion.

ARION CONCERT.—The "Arion Society" will give its grand instrumental and vocal concert to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. This entertainment, it will be remembered, was postponed in consequence of the impossibility of getting a hall and a concert on the same night. For the same reason it is now given in the Germania Rooms, and on Sunday. The programme is extremely fine, and will, we are sure, be interpreted in the best possible manner.

COURT OF APPEALS,

September Term.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, vs. John H. Clark, et al.

This action was brought to recover certain penalties imposed by a statute passed in 1858, for incumbering or interfering with the free use of any bulkhead or pier in the port of New-York. The defendants had been the partners and were the survivors of H. B. Cromwell, deceased. Defendants also claimed the use of the wharf under a lease from the city; though the questions litigated were:

First, Whether the structure on the wharf was an obstruction in the sense of the act of 1858?

Second, Whether the two surviving defendants, against whom the action was pending at the time of the trial were responsible for its maintenance?

The judgment of the Supreme Court holding the affirmative of these propositions was sustained by this court, which held:

First—That a lease of a public wharf from the Mayor, &c., of New-York does not confer upon the lessee the exclusive right to the possession, use and control of such wharf.

Second—That under such lease, such wharf continues a public wharf; and all vessels resorting to it are subject to the general rules of law regulating the use of wharves, slips and piers, and the mooring and stationing of vessels.

Third—That the vessels of the lessee are subject to the same general rules and regulations as other vessels using the wharf.

Fourth—That such lessee cannot lawfully place structures upon such pier for his own convenience, which materially encumber it, or interfere with the free use thereof for purposes connected with navigation by the general public.

Fifth—That a firm acting as a common agent of several lines of vessels, causing such structure to be erected and maintained for their accommodation as such agents, though they charge the expense thereof to such vessels or lines of vessels, are the actors in making and maintaining such obstructions, and are liable therefor.

The Harlem Gaslight Company, Respondent, vs. The Mayor, etc., of New-York, Appellant.—This action was brought against the corporation of New-York City to recover for services, etc., in lighting the city north of the centre of Sixty-ninth-street. The plaintiffs had provided the gas with which the streets and public buildings in this part of the city had been lighted for many years, without any express contract as to the price prior to July, 1859. After that their bills were rendered from month to month, and paid at rates designated in a written agreement.

In August, 1864, the plaintiffs gave the municipal authorities notice in writing, that in consequence of the increased cost of manufacturing gas, on and after the ensuing month it would charge the city at the rate of fifty dollars per annum for lighting each of the street lamps north of the centre of Seventy-eighth-street.

During the month of September, 1864, no formal action was taken by the Common Council upon the subject, and the lamps continued to be lighted by the direction of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. The company rendered its bill against the city for the amount furnished during September, 1864, and the City Comptroller refused to pay it on due presentation and demand, &c.

The court held that when a lawful contract has been made with a municipal corporation, and it has been fulfilled by the creditor, he is entitled by legal implication to a reasonable compensation, in the absence of any specific agreement as to price or rate of payment.

That a contract for gas to light the public buildings and streets of New-York City is within the authority of the municipal corporation.

When the agreement is for the use by the city of gas belonging to a manufacturer who is in the enjoyment of a practical legislative monopoly, the case is not within the proviso of the city charter, which requires contracts for supplies, involving expenditure beyond $250, to be made in writing with the lowest bidder, on an advertisement for sealed proposals. (Sess. Laws 1857, 886, § 38.)

That a contract prescribing the rate of compensation for the use of gas during a particular year is not in the nature of an agreement running from year to year, and cannot be held to fix the measure of compensation for subsequent use.

The City of Utica vs. G. Clarence Churchill et al.—The point in controversy in this action was, substantially, whether or not certain taxes imposed by the City of Utica upon the stockholders of the Second National Bank of Utica, upon their several shares in said bank, were legally imposed, and whether payment of the same could be legally enforced.

The court held unanimously, (Porter J. not sitting in the case,) that the interest of the stockholders in the National Banks, organized under the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, are legally taxable for State and county and municipal purposes, pursuant to the laws of the

"Had Dr. COLTON lived in ancient times, he would have been worshipped as Divine. PROMETHEUS stole the fire from Heaven; but Dr. COLTON can pluck, without pain, the burning firebrands of Hell!" —A sentence written by a gentleman opposite his name, after having his teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association.

A clergyman wrote: "As I entered Dr. COLTON'S room, and saw 'Teeth extracted absolutely without pain,' I thought it a very bold statement. I can now certify that it is strictly true."

That we make the gas pure, and administer it in the best manner, is demonstrated by the fact that we have given it to nearly nine thousand patients without the first accident. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

"As the scent of clover draws the bees so PHALON'S Night Blooming Cereus attracts the world of beauty and fashion. The commonwealth of good society has stamped it with the seal of its approval."—*Catskill Recorder.*

Brown's
VERMIFUGE COMFITS,
OR, WORM LOZENGES.

Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Sold by Druggists, Chemists and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

Saratoga Springs.
EMPIRE WATER.
CONGRESS WATER.
COLUMBIAN WATER.
Sold by all Druggists, Hotel and Wine Merchants.
Sold at wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS SONS,
Nos. 92 Beekman and 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

Its Value is Incalculable.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced "the Best" by the most renowned artists. "**Superior** in tone, touch, power, **Durability** and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 429 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular. WM. B. BRADBURY.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,
NO. 591 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS BLOCK.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STEREOSCOPIC WAR VIEWS,
SCENERY, GROUPS, ETC.
RICH PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
CARTE DE VISITES OF NOTED PERSONS, &c., &c.

T. B. Bynner,
WATCHES
and
JEWELRY
of
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 189 BROADWAY,
Up stairs.

The Great Pharaoh's Serpent's Eggs—Ten in a nest, to be had only at J. C. RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist,
Broadway, corner 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.

Having Thoroughly Tested and Tried THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE, it is my pleasure to testify to their great merits, their beautiful singing, quality of tone, evenness throughout the entire scale, immense power, elasticity of touch, durability, strength and elegance of workmanship, which qualities have JUSTLY GIVEN THEM THE FOREMOST RANK AMONGST THE VERY BEST PIANOS THAT I HAVE EVER SEEN.
J. N. PATTISON,
Warerooms, No. 429 Broome-st.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article known to pr serve the hair.
It will positively restore gray hair to its original color. It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy. Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

A Household Necessity Exists for the Use of DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,
Which, in the first stages of a cold, acts like magic.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.
Infallible in all cases of female weakness, whatever the symptoms may be. Price $1 50 per bottle.
LOOK FOR THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY. Sold at No 139 William-st., (near Fulton,) and by dealers everywhere.

Lace Curtains.
NOTTINGHAM, SWISS TAMBOURED,
SWISS APPLICATION,
NEW STYLES, JUST IMPORTED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 399 Broadway.

Window Shades, all Styles.
GILT, WHITE AND COLORED HOLLAND.
FOR ALL PLACES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers,
No. 399 Broadway.

Curtains
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
At KELTY'S, No. 399 Broadway.

Boots—Boots—Boots.
RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. An immense stock of ready-made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.
C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Won't Use Any Other.
WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York,
General Agents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Perfume Your Clothing.—Ladies will find our Sachet Powders of Heliotrope, Mille Fleur, Bouquet de Caroline, Frangipanni, New Mown Hay, Carnation Pink, Musk, &c., exquisite for mouchoir cases and drawers. Sent by mail to any part of the country.
CAREW, LEE & CO.,
Under Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 549 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

30,000 Bricks made by the National BRICK MACHINE PER DAY.—It pleases every brick maker, and full satisfaction guaranteed. A. REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Langworthy's new Premium Truss—the only easy truss in use—cures more cases than all others. Supporters, Braces, Elastic Stockings, &c. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

The Best House in New-York can be protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown—reliable. Depot No. 60 John-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Sewing Machines for Sale and to Rent.
V. W. WICKES, No. 468 Broadway.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use. R. C. BROWNING, 237 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 639 Broadway. A call solicited.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

A Choice Stock of Fashionable Furs at the lowest figures consistent with self-protection. The assortment consists of every description of Furs worn by ladies, from the rarest to the cheapest, and have been manufactured expressly for the current season. It also includes a great variety of sleigh and carriage Furs, among which are some of the handsomest Arctic Fox and Black Bear ever offered in this market.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Make Your Own Soap.—With B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Concentrated Potash, or Ready Soap Maker, warranted double the strength of common Potash and superior to any other saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest in the market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Ivory and Pearl Gilt Letter and Plain Sleeve Buttons, Jewel, Combs, Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., latest French styles. Finest assortment in this city, wholesale and retail.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 371 Broadway, (up stairs,) Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Ladies and Gentlemen Out of Town—Send for our box of initial note-paper—any single letter; 5 quires and 5 packs best quality only $2 25.
ILLUMINATED MONOGRAMS.—The demand is so great that all orders for Christmas must be sent in before the 20th inst. GIMBREDE, Nos. 568 and 572 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEFORE YOU BUY

A SEWING MACHINE,

GO AND EXAMINE

THE FLORENCE,

THE ONLY ONE HAVING THE

REVERSIBLE FEED MOVEMENT.

IT MAKES THE LOCK-STITCH,

BESIDES, IT MAKES THREE OTHER DISTINCT

AND PRACTICAL STITCHES.

THE TENSION IS SELF-ADJUSTING,

RELIEVING THE OPERATOR FROM THE

USUAL ANNOYANCE ON THIS POINT.

SALESROOM OF

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

NO. 505 BROADWAY.

AT
RAYMOND'S,
AT
RAYMOND'S,
AT
RAYMOND'S.
GREAT REDUCTION
OF
PRICES
AT
RAYMOND'S
Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., opposite *Herald* office.
RAYMOND
is determined not to be undersold by any house in the city, and has marked the prices of his immense stock of ready-made clothing for men and boys at a figure far
BELOW THEIR
MARKET VALUE.
RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau-st.

OVERCOATS,
Eighteen Dollars.

OVERCOATS,
Twenty Dollars.

OVERCOATS,
Twenty-two Dollars,

OVERCOATS,
Twenty-five Dollars.

OVERCOATS,
Thirty Dollars.

We are now offering our immense stock of fine Clothing for Men and Boys 10 per cent, less than any other house in the city.
DAVID CLOSE.
CLOTHING HOUSES
No. 118 Fulton-st., bet. Nassau and William-st.,
No. 102 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY SALES.
DECORATED DINNER SETS.
DECORATED TEA AND TETE-A-TETE SETS,
BRONZE CLOCKS AND STATUARY,
PARIAN STATUARY.
MANTEL VASES AND SETS,
RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS,
FINE PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
Store open in the evenings during the month of December.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Fulton-st., near Clark-st.,
Brooklyn.
N. B.—Goods delivered in New-York.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.
JUST PUBLISHED, BY JOHN H. TINGLEY, 2
No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York,
THE PROTEAN CARDS;
Or,
BOX OF 100 GAMES,
a never ending fund of amusement and instruction.
Sent prepaid by mail to any address, on receipt of price, $1.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED
Ten cases, per steamer *Lafayette*, containing
FINE BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
AND
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Making in all the finest and largest assortment of these goods in either city.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Fulton-st., near Clark, Brooklyn.
N. B.—Store open in the evenings during December.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED MAY, 1861.)
forward expresses daily to all parts of the South and Southwest by all rail and steamships. Goods intended to go inland should be so marked. The company insure against all risk at a slight additional charge, when the value is declared at time of shipment.
Adams' Express Company, Harnden's, Kingsley's and Hope's Express wagons will call for and receive goods intended to go by the Southern Express Company.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT, President.

SONGS OF SEVEN.
SEVEN TIMES FOUR.—Maternity.

LADIES' COLUMN.

The following sparkling gem is by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens:

"During the last six months we have had in our parlor, and among its most elegant adornments, too, a very beautiful sewing machine, from the establishment of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, on which it has become our ambition to become a proficient, when this well-used pen has given us a moment's time for the needle. But, for the life of us, we cannot get over the idea that there is some fairy work growing under our fingers whenever we get a moment of that most delightful occupation. To see neatly-stitched seams glide through our fingers at the rate of a yard a minute; to see a shirt made in less time than is necessary to cut it out—and a shirt-bosom covered with tiny plaits, exquisitely stitched, completed almost while a lady could sew out a needleful of thread, partakes absolutely of the marvelous. One feels as if performing some beautiful magic, while sitting so quietly before that dainty machine, with the pedals just touched into motion by the feet, as our old-fashioned flax-wheels were set in motion—and the pretty array of spools, and silver wheels and sharp needles, performing their regular music under your fingers. Then the swiftness of it—the satisfaction and glory of having all your sewing done up in a few hours—of seeing your pretty rosewood case shut up, covered with bijouterie, and turned into that most charming bit of ornamental furniture—all this is making play of work, and making usefulness an elegant accomplishment. Our machine now will make three dresses—no matter how heavy or how fine—in far less time than the dressmaker requires to fit one. It will hem handkerchiefs, do all sorts of fancy stitching, and rival the daintiest work of the whitest fingers with magical neatness. What the steam engine proves compared to horse-power, this beautiful machine is when set in opposition to the slow, patient progress of the ordinary needle. It only requires a little care, a drop of oil now and then touched to the delicate mechanism, and you have the motive power of fifty seamstresses doing ornamental duty in your parlor, while out of active use, eating nothing, asking nothing, and never singing the mournful 'Song of the Shirt'—stitch, stitch, stitch."

This has found a response from the other side of the Atlantic in the following eloquent tribute from the graceful pen of Mrs. Mary Howitt, a name familiar to lovers of humanity and truth wherever the English language is read.

WEST HILL LODGE, HIGHGATE, LONDON.

GENTLEMEN: I have very great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the value of your sewing machine, which I can do conscientiously. To say that it is a wonderful invention is saying little, for there are many wonderful inventions now-a-days; but this I can aver, that it is the realization of all our imaginings of household fairies and good hard-working brownies that ask for no payment. It is an ever-ready, ever-capable friend in need; one who never wearies, never loses its eye-sight over the most delicate work; nor ever, in fact, can be overworked. If a son be going suddenly to the Antipodes, or a daughter to be married, or if your benevolence longs in the cold Winter weather to clothe the poor in warm garments, you need not hesitate as to who shall do this sudden accumulation of needlework. There stands the good genius of your household with her silver arms extended, and her ever-threaded needle, ready to do your bidding. Sit, then, down beside her, converse pleasantly with her, lay your hand delicately upon the outspread work before her, and like a dream of enchantment the requisite work will pass under your eye completed.

Such has been the experience in our family. Need I say more? Yes, I must answer that warm remonstrance on behalf of the poor needle-woman who otherwise might have profited by all this necessary work. What is to become of them if the fairy of the sewing machine is to do all M——'s work, as by magic? Be not alarmed, kind-hearted philanthropists, for that which is in itself good can never ultimately produce evil. It is the sewing-machine which will compel our Senators and philanthropists to consider seriously the cause of our sisters of the needle, and to legislate wisely for them. It is the sewing-machine which will, in the end, emancipate miserable women from the slavery of "gusset and band," which will open to them wise and safe paths of emigration, which will convey thousands of blameless, suffering women into new lands, and for new homes of peace and plenty, where woman's time will be valuable, and where, consequently, the sewing-machine will be again a household blessing, a household necessity.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, very sincerely,
MARY HOWITT.

Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON.

From Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

Of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine we can speak with entire clearness and confidence, after the use of one eight years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactions of the age, and one which will constitute an era in the history of women. Its song should be:

Click! click! click!
While the cock crows loud and free,
And click! click! click!
Is a merry sound to me.
With bodies trim and neat
I seam, and gusset, and band,
With my dainty-slippered feet,
And a small, white-fingered hand;
Stitch to the click of the steel,
And never an aching head,
While I turn the gliding wheel,
With the gleaming silver thread.
Oh, woman! no more a slave
To seam, to gusset, and band,
Shall beautiful grow and brave,
In the light of our happy land.

From Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor of Godey's Lady's Book.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.—The benefits of this wonderful invention increase every year of its trial. There are no dangers attending its use, but real pleasure as well as profit in its results. Indeed, it seems to realise the power of good fairies, such as children love and believe in—their elders often regret that they have outlived this pleasant faith—more than any other of the labor-saving inventions. The sewing machine comes into the heart of home; it helps in the domestic circle; it has an important influence on family comfort and social happiness. No wonder that good men are willing to sound its praises, that "poets, orators, divines, philosophers and economists have descanted upon its bearings on social interests and the destiny of woman." It is worthy of this praise.

This household helper—such a one as comes from the manufactory of WHEELER & WILSON, in the perfectness of finish and performance of all kinds and varieties of stitching—is the QUEEN of sewing machines, which we wish could be introduced into every home where women are found.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting sewing machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend. Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON, DANIEL WISE,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER, DAVID TERRY,
J. BENJ. EDWARDS, WILLIAM A. COX.

From Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton.

Mrs. Vinton desires me to express to you her entire satisfaction with your sewing machine. I may add that, judging from the frequency of the rapid tick of this machine, it promotes both industry and pleasure. My purse bears witness that the sewing machine, among its other excellencies, is a household economy.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Your admirable Needle Woman is the only seamstress that defies extortionate men. They cannot cheat it nor starve it, nor deprive it of sleep, nor tire it out, nor make its hands weary. It is a worker that is a match for the most unwearied and avaricious manufacturer. At last I am thankful that there is a machine-woman that cannot be oppressed nor kept in suffering.

From Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood.

I take pleasure in saying that the sewing-Machine purchased of you by me for a dressmaker has been wholly serviceable, and seems to have put a new face upon the health, comfort and prosperity of the family.

Report of the American Institute.

The Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine makes the lock-stitch, and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty and general desirableness of the stitching, when done, and the wide range of its application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WHITE, WHITMAN & COMPANY,
NOS. 234 AND 236 BROADWAY
ONE BLOCK ABOVE THE ASTOR HOUSE,
OFFER THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
AT A REDUCTION OF
25 PER CENT.
WHICH IS
LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK.
BEAR IN MIND,
FOR 30 DAYS ONLY,
NOS. 234 AND 236 BROADWAY

CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER.
OVERCOATS
CUT AND MADE IN THE MOST TASTY MANNER,
OF
MOSCOW,
CHINCHILLI,
ESKIMO,
and CASTOR
BEAVERS.
BUSINESS AND WALKING SUITS
FOR
MEN.
DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
FOR
BOYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AND PRICES LESS.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY.

FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL
for thirty days, preparatory to removal,
CARHART, WHITFORD & CO.,
NOS. 331 and 333 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st,
offer, in great variety and at LESS than wholesale prices,
OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS SUITS
AND DRESS SUITS,
equal in style and workmanship to custom work.

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in rosewood, walnut and maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ONE HUNDRED GAMES AND PUZZLES,
In Four Boxes, each complete in itself.
RABBIT, $1. SANTA CLAUSE, $1 25.
KINGS, $1 50. MONUMENTS, $2.
The most beautiful Christmas Presents of the season.
OAKLEY & MASON, No. 21 Murray-st.

CRUTCHES.—FIRST AND ONLY PREMIUM awarded at the American Institute Fair, and State Fair, Pennsylvania, 1865. HARTMANN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by surgeons and everybody else to be the very best; they are easy and convenient, prevent paralysis of the nerves, and are in all respects unrivaled. Agents wanted. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway, New-York.

SONGS OF SEVEN.
SEVEN TIMES SIX.—Giving in Marriage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORRHEAD'S NEURODYNE,
OR
NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE.

This remarkable and elegant preparation is a new gift of Chemical Science. It is designed for the relief of that most painful [class of diseases known as *Nervous Complaints*, which are rarely benefited by the use of medicine or the skill of physicians.

NEURODYNE may be described as a compound, aromatic, etherial Essence, composed of ingredients of great power and absolute purity. In the form here presented, as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, it is believed to possess peculiar and valuable properties, never before combined in a remedial discovery. Its beneficial action is prompt and decisive, and its use not only harmless, but remarkably convenient and delightful.

NEURODYNE is a *sedative*—a soother of the nerves and of nervous excitement. It calms while it strengthens; soothes the nerves while it invigorates the Vital system. It readily imparts this balmy and tranquilising influence to the Brain or Sensorium, which is the centre and origin of nervous power. Hence its beneficial effects may be inferred and comprehended. Thus, in all cases of nervous pain, whether situate in the Head, Face or Limbs—in fact, in any part of the human organism—if the cause can be traced to Nervous disorder or derangement, prompt and positive relief may be confidently promised.

The wonderful power of NEURODYNE to control nervous irritation and mental excitement, is shown by its effects in cases of *wakefulness* or *inability to sleep*. Delicate persons who have been for several successive nights without rest, owing to an excited or agitated condition of the nerves, will find an immediate remedy in the balmy influence of NEURODYNE.

[*It is proper to state that this preparation does not contain a particle of Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or injurious substance.*]

There can be no doubt about the nervous origin of many of the most prevalent and distressing complaints. It would be useless to enumerate them. The disorders which early woo and finally wed the majority of American women are entirely of nervous character. The disease may appear in varied forms and be differently named, but the source is the same, and that source is the Nervous System. *Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Hysteria, Weakness, Prostration* and so forth, through the long, lingering and agonizing list, spring from the same fountain. And here we have an explanation why the best efforts of the physician so signally fail in nervous complaints. *The means employed do not reach the seat of the disease.* Of course, the most potent remedies and the most skillful practitioners must be alike unavailing. Now, it is certain that NEURODYNE has a specific effect upon the SENSORIUM, and hence a direct action upon the whole Nervous System. Its primary tendency seems to impart tone and vitality to the Brain. Strength or vital power is thus given to the nerves, while, at the same time, pain is dissipated through the sedative influence of the Antidote. Healthful action now rapidly ensues; nervous agitation is diminished; pain gradually departs; the natural laws of being are reëstablished through the restored vital action of the nervous system, and in the place of pain and disease, we hail the return of renewed health and strength. This is the theory of the remedial action and remarkable success attending the use of NEURODYNE.

Much more might be said, but this must suffice. The article shall stand or fall, as it merits. The discoverer has now no fear of the result. Those who have used and tested it, have become its best advocates, and some physicians, equally distinguished for skill and candor, have given it their unqualified approval. That it is a valuable gift to Humanity in those painful and alarming disorders which have hitherto baffled the resources of medicine and science, will be the final verdict of the Public.

MORRHEAD'S NEURODYNE or NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, is carefully put up in bottles containing five ounces, with plain directions for use.

Price One Dollar a Bottle.

D. C. MORRHEAD, M. D., Sole Proprietor,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Owing to a change occurring in our firm on the 1st of January, we offer to sell from our large stock
AT RETAIL.
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, FITCH, SQUIRREL, and other grades of
FURS FOR LADIES.
For gentlemen, MUFFLERS, GAUNTLETS, &c.
ALSO,
FANCY BEAR ROBES.
OUR
PATENT EXCELSIOR MUFF,
(of which we are sole proprietors for the United States,) and the
CANADIAN SKATING MUFF.
Both NOVELTIES will be offered.
LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY,
Manufacturers, No. 25 Park-place, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

COLD-INE! COLD-INE!
For colds, coughs and influenza. This preparation is agreeable to the taste, and an effectual cure. RUSHTON'S family drug-store, 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.
Youth and old age are alike benefited by the use of CIRCASSIAN HAIR REJUVENATOR.
Which has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.
It restores gray hair to its original color.
It prevents the hair from falling off.
It removes scurf, itching and dandruff.
It strengthens the roots of the hair.
It is recommended by the first medical authority.
If you wish to restore your hair as in youth, without delay, purchase a bottle of
THE CIRCASSIAN HAIR REJUVENATOR,
Sold by druggists and hair-dressers.
Agents, PEARSON & CO.,
No. 258 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.
The Seventh Regiment will give a reception at the Academy of Music on the EVENING of Jan. 31, 1866, in honor of those members who have served in the regular or volunteer army and navy during the late rebellion, and all members, whether active or exempt, at the time of entering the service, as well as those who served with the regiment during either of its three campaigns and then entered the United States service, are requested to send their address, with rank and the number of the company in the Seventh to which they belonged, immediately, to Capt. GEORGE MOORE SMITH, Chairman of Committee on Invitations, Box No. 907 New-York Post-office.

PHENOL SODIQUE.
THE GREAT FRENCH DISINFECTANT.
For wounds, colds, bruises, indolent ulcers, old sores, and wherever a superior dressing is required, apply the great French styptic and disinfectant PHENOL SODIQUE.
C. K. FANNING & CO., No. 103 William-st.
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UMBRELLAS——SILK, ALPACA, GINGHAM.
PARASOLS——LACE, BRAIDED, ANGOLA.
CANES——MALACA, IVORY AND FANCY WOODS.
ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 403 Broadway.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.
A special meeting of this committee will be held at No. 435 FOURTH-AVENUE, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7 o'clock.
JAMES KELLY, President.
HENRY H. HURLAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of December, at 10½ A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9 A. M. Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES—Prices $12 to $25; every boy and girl wants one. Spring rocking-horses, chair-rockers, sleighs with seats and backs, swings, settees, push horses, &c., for sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 99 William-st., near Malden-lane.

3,500 PAIRS GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY canton flannel drawers at $1 75, by SMITH & FOWLER, 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House; also at 379 Broadway. Cheapest men's furnishing stores in America.

SONGS OF SEVEN.
SEVEN TIMES FIVE.—Widowhood.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

SONGS OF SEVEN.
SEVEN TIMES SEVEN.—Lon ging for Home.

FOR A PRESENT,
THE ILLUSTRATED
SONGS OF SEVEN,
BY
JEAN INGELOW,
takes the acknowledged precedence.

"It will stand in the first ranks as a truly beautiful gift-book for the season, and a work of permanent value to the friends of art."

"A very pleasant gift-book for the Sevens, and the Seven times Sevens, and those who are on the way from the beginning to the ending of our mortal life."

"The frontispiece is a portrait of Miss Ingelow, which seems life-like, and will be scrutinized with much interest by the American admirers of her genius."

"A delightful sensation of communion with a pure-souled woman attends the perusal, and you rejoice, as you close the volume, that there is such a wealth of love and affection ever attainable in the world for its beauty and solace. To crown all, a steel portrait of Miss Ingelow, finely executed, giving a face mature, thoughtful and womanly, affording a great delight to her many admirers."

"The Songs of Seven" is in one elegant small quarto volume, cloth. Price $5; morocco, price $8.
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ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston,
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DALZIEL'S ILLUSTRATED
DON QUIXOTE.
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POPULAR GOODS,
AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
FANCY
TIES,
STOCKS,
SCARFS,
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STOCKINGS,
CARDIGAN
JACKETS,
SCARLET
CASHMERE
SHIRTS AND
DRAWERS.
ROBES,
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HOODS,
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GAITERS,
MUFFLERS.
DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS
MADE TO ORDER.
Late NOVELTIES, from LONDON and PARIS, will be added to the stock upon the arrival of every steamer.

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CHRISTIAN ARMOUR;
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BY PROF. GEORGE P. FISHER.
ESSAYS ON THE SUPERNATURAL ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY. With special reference to the theories of Renan, Strauss and the Tubingen School. By Prof. GEORGE P. FISHER, of Yale College. 1 vol., 8vo. $3 50.

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Also, a new edition, in octavo size and elegantly printed at the University Press, on extra finished paper, of
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READY ON TUESDAY, DEC. 12,
A New and Revised Edition, with a Supplement, of
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.
By E. A. and G. L. DUYCKINCK. Embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors and Selections from their Writings, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. With 235 portraits, 425 autographs and 75 views of colleges, libraries and residences of authors, and elegant steel engravings of J. Fenimore Cooper and Benjamin Franklin. 2 vols., royal 8vo. Cloth, $10; half calf, $16. (The Supplement sold separately. 1 vol., $2 50.)

READY ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES
OF THE
LIFE AND TIMES OF DR. GARDINER SPRING,
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FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
6-20 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
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Gold, Bonds, Government Securities, Railroad, Insurance, Bank and Petroleum Stocks,
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Particular attention given to orders by Telegraph.
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All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the best rates in market.
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Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
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Collections made promptly on all points.
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J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

LA CROSS AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE, EASTERN DIVISION BONDS.—The railroad and premises mortgaged to secure the payment of said bonds are advertised to be sold January 4, 1866. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase said premises for the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. They have received for this purpose over $800,000 of the $1,000,000 of said Second Mortgage Bonds.
Bondholders who deposit their bonds with them on or before Dec. 25, will participate in the advantages of the purchase as stipulated; those who do not, will only be entitled to a dividend from the purchase money. They will receive said bonds at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, 78 William-st., Room No. 9.
RUSSELL SAGE,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 14th day of December, 1865, it was
Voted, That a dividend of $5 per share, free of government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan, parties willing to go to Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said city; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for non-payment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 9, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FROST PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Frost Petroleum Company, of the State of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 16, on FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election of trustees, to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 10 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 12 to 22d.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 22, 1865.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS maturing on the first Monday of January, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the City of New-York on the 1st to the 15th days, inclusive, of January, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, on TUESDAY, the second TUESDAY in January next, (9th prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES H. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE SHERMAN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 28 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sherman Oil Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for trustees for the coming year will be held.
T. DEWEY, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE third class, pursuant to the charter of this company, will be held at the office of the company, on the third WEDNESDAY of inst., Dec. 20, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will close at 2 P. M.
T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHEIBNER, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED not to negotiate the following drafts: one dated Oct. 9 for $2,000; two dated Nov. 13 for $800 each; two dated Nov. 8 for $300 each; drawn by me to order of John Culverson, on Stock & Morgan, and not accepted. JOHN PECOT, Augusta, Delaware Co., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
7 3-10 CURRENCY COUPONS,
DUE DEC. 15.
1861 GOLD COUPONS,
DUE JAN. 1, 1866,
cashed by
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 20 Pine-st.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 6 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
ALSO, ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.
Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

THE
GREAT WESTERN
(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $5,000,000
CASH PAID IN AND SURPLUS 2,172,000
ASSETS 3,877,000
HOME OFFICE,
No. 32 William-st., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Leadenhall-st., London.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Tower Chambers, Liverpool.
FREIGHTS and CARGOES are insured at these offices, to and from any part of the world, at the current premiums, and according to the usages in the respective localities made payable at either city, in GOLD, STERLING or CURRENCY, as may be desired.
The Company returns 75 per cent. of the profits in scrip to policy-holders, amounting last year to 40 per cent. in cash, or future returns of TWENTY PER CENT. IN CASH IN LIEU OF SCRIP to those wishing to commute for the same in lower net premiums.
For the accommodation of shippers, certificates are issued, losses payable at the Company's bankers in London, on sight, in sterling, merchandise or produce, which are available with bankers as collateral security.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD INTEREST FOR SALE.
Over one-third interest in a short railroad in a Southern State, where there are only three or four other owners. This road was broken by Federal troops under military necessity, a claim for which is now under arrangement in Washington. The damages are not heavy, and with a small amount of money, can be made good in a month or so.
Parties purchasing will have the benefit of the above claim, aside from the purchase, which coming from a loyal owner, is all in order and must be allowed; and a property which has and will pay 20 per cent. on the price and terms for which it will be offered. Address C. W. B., Box No. 445 New-York Post-office, for one week.

INSURANCE STOCK.
$5,000 SUN MUTUAL.
$5,000 NEW-YORK MUTUAL.
$5,000 ORIENT MUTUAL.
$5,000 PACIFIC MUTUAL.
$5,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL.
For sale in sums to suit buyers by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 48 Pine-st.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
WAR BOUNTY LOAN 7s,
Payable at the pleasure of the State after
25 YEARS.
Principal and interest payable in New-York.
For sale at 92 per cent. ALVAN WILKINS,
Stock Broker, Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE.
The holders of the Railroad Bonds of Scioto County and State of Ohio are hereby notified that an authorized agent will attend in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January ensuing, at the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., for the purpose of paying the January interest on said bonds, and to make other arrangements in regard to their liquidation.
By order of the Board of Commissioners, Scioto County, State of Ohio.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 11, 1865.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual meeting and election of a Board of Directors will be held at its banking-house No. 320 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.
The NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY, owners of 2,250 acres of land located near Carbondale, Penn., and entirely free from debt, are desirous of making leases of the same to parties willing to make the improvements, and connection with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The company have nearly $100,000 cash on hand, and are prepared to advance this sum, properly secured, toward opening their lands and making them productive. Applications may be addressed to C. M. SCHOTT, Secretary, 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35 WALL-ST., COR. WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M. By order of the board,
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 16th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. M. CO., Nov. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 171 Broadway, on the 27th day of December next.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
MR. C. S. JOSLYN WITHDRAWS FROM our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the same firm name, by N. W. RIKER alone.
RIKER & CO.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON STATE BONDS and government securities, in sums to suit, at 7 per cent.
WOLFE & CONKLIN,
No. 15 William-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Bonds and Stock, Bellefontaine Railroad Stock wanted, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in stocks and bonds not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE SECOND mortgage and funded interest Coupon Bonds purchased by ARTHUR LOVEGROVE,
No. 56 Exchange-place.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits made regularly or interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M.
WALTER CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF Tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 4 Cannal-st., corner of Varick.
Assets, $1,600,000 00.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
ON THE BATTERY,
About 2,000 bales of damaged cotton, saved from the fire at No. 15 State-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $13,800, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 8, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 8, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 33, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Pier in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.
HENRY A. BARLING,
ABNER H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.
The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 20th December instant, at the same time and place mentioned in the foregoin notice.
HENRY A. BARLING,
A. H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidder.
Sales will therefore take place at Giesboro, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Eastern Branch Corral, near Lincoln Hospital Depot, Washington, D. C., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior lot of
SIX HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.
The Mules are well broken, matched, in fine condition, and may be considered, in every respect, a first-class lot.
They will be sold singly, to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.
Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

B. H. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Bridge-st., near State:
44 barrels Flour, 2 barrels Beans, 3 barrels Desiccated Potatoes, 1 barrel Hams.
Also, 1 carcass salt beef, 1 barrel pork, 2 barrels hams, 3 drums codfish, 8 barrels mixed.
Sale positive. By order
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 20 and 21,
At 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.'s store,
A COLLECTION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
of the Berlin, French, Belgium and Dusseldorf Schools, belonging to Mr. Bailey, of Philadelphia.
This beautiful collection has been on exhibition at the National Art Academy in Philadelphia for the past month for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, yielding a large amount for that institution. Among other great artists are the following:

Hildebrand,	Herzeg,	A. Achenbach,
Carl Becker,	Soil,	Klomback,
Rwfelaff,	Bowyer,	Erdmann,
Carl Hubner,	Torssaint,	Stanmel,
Giddemann,	Leu,	Kauffman,
Geyserschap,	Lasalle,	Hagbgng,
Meyerheim,	Tait,	Volcefs,
Webb,	Hilgers,	Robbe,
Seigert,	Verboschhoven,	De Haas,
Knars,	Lebschauer,	Carl Wolf,
Breslot,	F. Arons,	F. Krauh, &c.

Also, a superb Roman Mosaic, five feet two inches long by two feet wide, the subject Hannibal crossing the Alps at Pæstum, with scenery of the surrounding country, taking in a circuit of forty miles, said to be the largest and most perfect specimen ever exported from Rome. This splendid collection is now on exhibition as above, free during the day; also, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, with catalogues.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of their rooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:
A VERY FINE COUPE, built in the best style of Brewster & Baldwin, with pole and shafts.
ALSO,
A BROWN PONY, about 12 hands high, perfectly kind and gentle for the ride, and in harness; a very desirable and safe animal for children.
ALSO,
A VERY VALUABLE PAIR OF BLACK MARES, medium size; good travelers—the near horse very fast. Are very stylish, and one of the most attractive teams in the city for park or phaeton. They are perfectly kind and gentle in all harness.
ALSO,
A stylish PHAETON, but little used.
ALSO,
A BASKET-WAGON, for park drive, with driver's seat.
A set of fine DOUBLE HARNESS, made by Wright, with Tracer Trotters.
A fine BLACK BEAR-SKIN ROBE.
A fine pair of CARRIAGE BLANKETS.
Can be seen before our door two hours before sale. Sold as the owner has no further use for them.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1865.
SALE OF A LOT OF CONDEMNED AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON, SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND ORDNANCE STORES, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BOSTON.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold by public auction, at the Navy-yard Boston, on the 21st day of December, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of old Navy cannon, small-arms, small-arm ammunition, and miscellaneous ordnance stores.
The cannon will be sold by the pound, and the remainder of the articles in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, at which time the articles must be removed, otherwise they will revert to the government.
For more particular information, parties are referred to the Inspector or Ordnance at the Boston Navy-yard.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 11, 1865.
SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED NAVY POWDERS AT NEW-YORK.—There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 28th day of December, 1865, at the office of Inspector of Ordnance in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by samples, one thousand (3,000) barrels of unserviceable and damaged navy powders.
Terms—Cash in government funds, one-half of the amount to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder before the delivery of the powders, at which time the powders must be removed from the Naval Magazine on Ellis' Island by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

FARM FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, AT AMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.: said farm contains four hundred (400) acres of land of the first quality, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation; now subdivided for fuel and fencing; lasting water in nearly every field; and 25 acres of orchard, mostly choice grafted fruit, and about 30 acres of wood; it can be divided with a stone machine; buildings good, one of the barns having mow-room for 100 tons of hay, besides grain and stable-room for 90 cattle, and also containing hay-press, granaries, &c.; the farm is 2½ miles from the Amenia Station, Amenia Village and Harlem Railroad Depot, and less than a mile from a church, school, store, post-office, mill, blacksmith-shop, &c., and was formerly known as the Daniel Carpenter Farm. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale. Any further information may be obtained by viewing the premises, or by addressing the undersigned at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
B. F. CARPENTER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE S. FOX, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, forty-two acres of land, with cottage and outbuildings, situate at West Farms, Westchester County, and known as Fox Farm, Morris Point. The property is located on tide-water, has extensive views and affords beautiful sites for elegant country residences, within three miles of Central Park. It will be sold in one parcel or in plots of about five acres. Maps and information can be procured at the office of the auctioneers, No. 58½ Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his store No. 849 Broadway, corner of Eleventh-st., a collection of fine oil paintings by European masters, viz.:
KREMEL, MUHLIG, BRAGNER, ATZKER,
TEN CATE, STUHLMAN, ROGERS, VAN-AELST,
FLORENTZ, HOUSEMAN, VAN-HOLTZMAN,
and others. The above are all in rich gold frames, are now on exhibition, and will be sold without any reserve as above. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c.; plated ware, china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE, Auctioneers.
IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
NEW-ORLEANS,
TOGETHER WITH THE
IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES,
SCENERY, MACHINERY AND FURNITURE,
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
AND
J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, New-Orleans, by order and under the direction of the President and Directors of the New Gas-light Co., will be sold—
A certain lot of ground, situated in the First District of New-Orleans, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Poydras, Camp and Gravier sts., and measuring eighty feet front on said St. Charles-st., by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure.
Said lot of ground is the remnant of a large portion of ground (say 120 feet front on St. Charles-st. by 170 feet in depth, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure) acquired with other property by the New-Orleans Gas-light Company from the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, and acquired by the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, together with other properties, from James H. Caldwell, Esq., on the 12th July, 1841.
It is stipulated in the act of sale conveying this property, that the openings in the wall dividing the "Murphy House," on the north side of the lot, and the St. Charles Theatre, shall remain as they are now, and the privileges of said openings shall continue for the use and benefit of any other building that may be hereafter erected in lieu of the St. Charles Theatre, on the line of said division wall.
Together with the building known as the
ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
all the improvements and fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture thereunto belonging, under the conditions of a lease to Ben DeBar, which stipulates "that the improvements and fixtures now on the premises being those provided for and placed there under a former agreement between the company and Ludlow & Smith, dated 26th May, 1848, shall remain undisturbed as the property of the lessor, at the expiration of the lease, to be delivered along with the entire building, with the exception of the usual wear and tear, or loss or damage by fire, in good order."
The theatre is located in the most central and commercial part of the City of New-Orleans. The building was planned after the old Saint Charles Theatre, and has been the favorite and best known theatre for many years in the city. It has been thoroughly repaired at a large expense, and will be sold subject to the lease to Ben DeBar, at the rate of $6,000 per annum, which will expire on the 30th day of September, 1867.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—One-third of the amount of adjudication to be paid in cash in U. S. Treasury notes, and the remainder in the notes of the purchaser, to his own order, payable at one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date until maturity, and eight per cent. interest after maturity, if not punctually paid, which notes, with a mortgage on the property sold, will be required to be paid in coupon notes, payable semi-annually; the interest notes to bear interest at eight per cent. per annum after maturity, if not punctually paid.
The purchaser may pay the amount of the adjudication, or any part thereof, exceeding the one-third in cash, at his option.
The buildings, together with the fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture sold, must be insured at their full value, by policies to be approved by the counsel of the vendor, and the policies transferred, until after the payment of the note payable at two years.
C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
Auctioneers.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), DEC. 16, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
NEW CROP BORDEAUX PRUNES,
importation of P. Dutel,
96 cases Bordeaux Prunes, new crop, in elegant fancy cartons, glass-top boxes, (landing ex-steamer City of Dublin.

PROPOSALS
ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, for supplies required for the use of the United States Army. SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bunn sealed.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposed and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true spirit and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The signature, place of business, and residence of the parties, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the standard samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be received.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of forage and straw at Staten Island, from the decks of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.
The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.
Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.
The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.
Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Alexandria, Va., and Richmond, Va., on Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.
Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SALE OF HARD BREAD,
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 12, 1865.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the supplies in store at the depot.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.
All purchases will be delivered on board of transports subject to the purchaser.
No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.
Payment required on notification of acceptance of bid, in government funds.
Propos

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NORMANDIE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Pier No. 50 North River.

EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Jan. 5
WASHINGTON...M. SURMONT.....FRIDAY.....Feb. 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either cabin.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway,
Will remove on Dec. 15 to new offices, No. 56 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Rue Neuve des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,636	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

QUEEN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 23
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

O. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre during February, March and April, as follows, at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON.....THOMAS A. WOTTON.....Dec. 2, 1865.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON.....THOMAS A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....THOMAS A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$250 | Second cabin.....$80 00

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Passengers will be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 13
CITY OF NEW YORK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 16
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 20
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage to Liverpool.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 sold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by

TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish Ports.
HENRY MONILAW.....Saturday, Dec. 16
BRITANNIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
Cabins, $80, $90, $70. Steerage $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACKIE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company does not employ runners.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia every fortnight.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch regularly from the 5th and 20th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.

THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
will leave
ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BOUTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

N. B. The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Dec. 27.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
Connecting with Railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamship
H. LIVINGS ON, Capt. J. S. BAKER;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 20 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

The new and elegant Steamship NIGHTINGALE, leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

From Pier No. 4, North River.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The first-class steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave the foot of Canal-st. on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Freight taken for Augusta, Darien, Doctortown and Thomasville, Ga., and through bills of lading issued therefor.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.

Cabin Passage.....$25 | Deck Passage.....$10

The new and first-class steamship CHASE, Capt. W. D. SEATH, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or first-class passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—MURRAY'S Weekly Line, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class steamships
LEO, MASSETT, Commander,
FANNY BULLEY, Commander,
MODAC, DEARBORN, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 11 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The elegant new screw steamship LEO, will sail from Pier No. 11 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
GRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVIUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The splendid fast sailing side-wheel steamship
LILLIAN, Capt. ——,
will receive cargo at Pier No. 5 South River, foot of Canal-st., and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, having the greater part of the bulk of her cargo light freight. Apply to
H. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new, elegant, very fast and A 1 steamship
SARAGOSSA, BURSLEY Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 41 South River, and will be dispatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HOMER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$350	$350	$125

A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing. From steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

No steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.

For passage tickets or further information, by at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
F. W. G. BILLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

Net prices, through to San Francisco, per steamer NEW-YORK, sailing Dec. 21:

First Cabin.	Second Cabin	Steerage.
$300.	$150.	$75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$250.	$150.	$75.

Children 6 to 12 years, half price; under 6, quarter price. 100 pounds baggage free.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, the new and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. J. W. SMITH.

For passage apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.
D. N. LEARNINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight thin on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Express office, on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M., and the ARIEL on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, 3d pier above Canal-st.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE composed of first-class steamers, having large freight capacity, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE!!!

The well-known and popular steamer MATANZAS, LEARNED, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 16. Through bills of lading issued for all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, in connection with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis.

For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Or J. SACHS & CO.,
Agents of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE.

Composed of the following first-class steamships to sail every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River, foot Cedar-st.:

R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. CALVIN RYDER.
MARMION, Capt. E. R. WARHAW.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ——.

The steamship MARMION will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1865.

For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

For the present, bills of lading will be signed on the wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BLACK STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The steamship MARMION will receive freight ALL THIS DAY.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION follows on SATURDAY, Dec. 23.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The new, splendid, steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation.

Apply to
PETTINGTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

GRANADA, ALBAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA,

and the QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, Capt. WM. H. WEST, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 16th December.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE

From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. GOUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. RINO, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our agents will be promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF STREAM, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 66 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails

FOR MOBILE.

The strictly first-class steamship
SPIRIT,
1,000 tons burden, E. A. DELANOY, master, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Goods to come with cargo, and insures at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS & JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

Freight received on Friday morning.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship
IDAHO,
Capt. BUNKER,
will receive freight on Monday next, at Pier No. 8 East River, and sail for Mobile on SATURDAY, Dec. 23.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. WM. POWELL.
WM. H. TRAFTON, Capt. A. S. HOBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. L. DOUGLASS.

The A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, No. 40 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
PASSENGER TRAINS FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS,
Will leave FOOT OF JERSEY-ST., (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Fort Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Brickburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Return ticket, good for three days, $3.

4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.

W. S. SHEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 32d-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

2:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-car attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R.R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:15 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:15, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:06 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:26, 9:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:?2 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Nyack. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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These boats are unsurpassed for speed, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B. HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Fulton-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

TUG STEAMER FOR SALE.

Tug-steamer GEN. U. S. GRANT, 67 feet long by 16½ feet beam and 6 feet hold; high-pressure engine 17 by 17. Apply to C. COPELAND, No. 179 New-Slip, New-York.

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STEAMER, WITH A SALOON, FOR Sale cheap.—A side-wheel steamer, three years old, in good order, 96½ feet long, 19 feet beam, 3 feet hold, draft of water 20 inches, and 10 or 24 inches. Apply to JAMES SNODGRASS, on Pier No. 46 North River, or J. T. MARTIN, No. 68 South-st.

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5,000 pounds Yellow Metal Sheathing.
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100 tons Sugar Mill Shafts.
200 tons Boiler Iron Punchings.
300 tons Railroad Iron.
100 tons Car Wheels.
200 tons Kentledge.
200 tons Wrought Iron.
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100 tons Scotch Pig Iron.
100 tons Heavy Wrought Iron.
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100 tons Cast Iron.
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